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## OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Present Perils from England and France—The Nature and Conditions of Intervention by Mediation—And also by Recognition—The Impossibility of Any Recognition of a New Power or with Slavery as a Corner-Stone—

And the Wrongful Concession of Ocean Belligerency.

## SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

Delivered at the Cooper Institute, Sept. 10, 1863.

As large an audience as could crowd itself, without regard to physical comfort, into the hall of the Cooper Institute, was attracted thither last evening by the announcement that our Foreign Relations would be discussed by the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. A topic so opportune, to be treated by one so distinguished—whose official position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, makes him, probably, the fittest man to speak intelligently on so grave a matter—was more than sufficient to assemble the best representatives of the wealth, the culture and the influential talk of the City. All the most notable and honored of the metropolis were there; and gentle beauty was also brilliantly represented—the fair sex bravely defying the crush to listen and be edified. There was not "a vacant face among them."

The crowd was introduced by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., in a few brief and pertinent remarks.

Mr. SUMNER was received with several hearty rounds of applause, and entering at once upon his theme, he continued to hold the attention of his hearers enchantedly during the two hours and a half that he occupied in the delivery of his discourse.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: From the beginning of the war in which we are now engaged, the public interest has oscillated anxiously between the current of events at home and the more distant current abroad. Foreign Relations have been hardly less absorbing than Domestic Relations. At times the latter have seemed to wait upon the former, and a packet from Europe has been like a messenger from the seat of war. Rumors of Foreign Intervention are constant, now in the form of Mediation and now in the form of Recognition; and more than once the country has been startled to confront the idea of England, and of France too, in open combination with Rebel Slaveries, for the purpose of the overthrow of Human Rights and the establishment of Human Wrong in the interest of Human Power. It is only as examples to put us on our guard that I now address them. The exceptions all point to local one way.

But even our war is not without its warnings. If thus far in its progress other nations have not intervened, they have yet succeeded in keeping entirely alive the foreign element, which was at first so much feared. The foreign element has not ceased yet; but more than once the cry has come that we should soon hear it, while instances, it have too often occurred, exhibiting an abnormal watchfulness of our affairs and an uncontrollable passion or purpose to intermeddle in them, with signs of untriendly feeling. Of course this is applicable especially, if not exclusively, to England and France.

PERILS FROM ENGLAND.

1. There is one act of the British Cabinet which stands foremost as an cause of peril—foremost in time—foremost also in the magnitude of its consequences. Though plausible in form, it is none the less injurious or unjustifiable. Of course, I refer to that inconsiderate Proclamation in the name of the Queen as early as May, 1861, which, after raising Rebel Slaveries to a equality with the National Government in Belligerent Rights, summarily declared "Neutrality" between the two *equal parties*; as if the declaration of equality was not an insult to the National Government, and the declaration of neutrality was not a moral absurdity, offensive to reason and all those proprieties which make the glory of the British name. Even if the Proclamation could be otherwise than improper at any stage of such a Rebellion, it was worse than a blunder at that early date. The apparent relations between the two Powers were more than friendly. Only a few months before the youthful heir to the British throne had been welcomed everywhere throughout the United States—received by Washington under the land of Mount Vernon. And yet immediately after the tidings of the rebel assault on Fort Sumter—before the National Government had begun to put forth its strength—and even without waiting for the arrival of her newly-appointed Minister, who was known to be at Liverpool on his way to London, the Proclamation was suddenly launched. I doubt if any well-informed person who has read Mr. ADAMS' dispatch of the 2d of May, 1861, recounting a conversation with the British Minister, will vindicate it in point of time. Clearly, the alacrity of this concession was unhappy; for it bore an air of defiance, or at least of heartlessness toward an ally of kindred blood engaged in the maintenance of its traditional power against an infamous pretension. But it was more unhappy still; that the good genius of England did not save this historic nation, linked with so many triumphs of freedom, from a fatal step, which, under the guise of "neutrality," was a betrayal of civilization itself.

It is difficult to exaggerate the consequences of this precipitate, unfriendly and immoral concession which has been and still is an overflowing mountain of mischief and bloodshed—*has fonts derivata clades*—first, in what it vouchsafed to Rebel Slavemongers on sea and in British ports, and, secondly, in the impediments which it takes from British subjects ready to make money out of Slavery, with all the sympathies of England by their side. Lord CAMPBELL, of professional renown as Sir FRANCIS TALFOURD, as Ex-Chancellor, used these words recently in the House of Lords: "If the Southern Confederacy and not been recognized as a *Belligerent Power*, he agreed with his noble and learned friend (Lord BROUGHAM) that, under these circumstances, if an Englishman were to fit out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States, he would be *guilty of piracy*." But all this, even on the side of Slavery, is inconsiderate. For the Rebel Slavemonger, there is the recognition of his flag; for the British subject there is the opportunity of trade. For the Rebel Slavemonger there is fellowship and equality; for the British subject there is a new customer to whom he may sell Armstrong guns and other warlike munitions of shoulder Birmingham, and as Lord BROUGHAM tells us, even ships-of-war, too, to be used in behalf of Slavery. What was unlawful is suddenly made lawful, while it was in itself and in the odious felony.

It was in the highest one-sided to add that such a concession, into point in its reach, must have been a direct encouragement and overture to the Rebellion. Slavery itself was exalted when barbarous pretenders—settling to found a new Power in its hateful name—without so much as a single port on the ocean, where a prize could be carried for condemnation—were yet, *in the face of this special difficulty*, avowedly acknowledged as Belligerents, while, as a consequence, their privateers were fitted out for war in behalf of Slavery, were acknowledged as Public Ships, entitled to equal privileges with the National ships of the United States. This simple statement is enough. It is vain to say that such a concession was a "blunder." There may have been a strong temptation to it, constituting, perhaps, an imagined necessity, as with many persons there is a strong temptation to Slavery itself. But even if the concession to Slavery itself. But even if the concession to Slavery itself. But even if the concession

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siana and the whole region west of the Mississippi, saying "this accession of territory establishes forever the power of the United States, and gives to England a maritime rival destined to humble her pride;" and he forgets also how he himself, when beginning his Intervention for Italian Liberty, boasted proudly that France always stood for an "idea;" and, forgetting these things, which mankind cannot forget, he seeks the disjunction of this Republic, with the spoliation of that very territory which had come to us from the first Napoleon, while France, always standing for an "idea," is made under his auspices to stand for the "idea" of welcome to a new evangel of Slavery, with Mason and Slidell as the evangelists. Thus is the imperial influence thrown on the side of Rebel Slavemongers. Unlike the ancient Gaul, the Emperor forbears for the present to fling his sword into the scale; but he flings his heavy hand, if not his sword.

But only recently we have the menace of the sword. The throne of Mexico has been offered to an Austrian Archduke. The desire to recognize the Independence of Rebel Slave-mongers has been officially declared. These two incidents are to be taken together—as the complements of each other. And now we are assured by concurring report, that Mexico is to be maintained as an Empire. The policy of the Holy Alliance, originally organized against the great Napoleon, is now adopted by his representative on the throne of France. What the despot authors left undone the present Emperor, nephew of the first, proposes to accomplish. It is said that Texas also is to be brought under the Imperial Protectorate, thus ravishing a possession, which belongs to this Republic, as much as Normandy belongs to France. The "partition" of Poland is acknowledged to be the great crime of the last century. It was accomplished by Three Powers, with the silent connivance of the rest; but not without pangs of remorse on the part of one of the spoilers. "I know," said Maria Theresa to the ambassador of Louis XVI., "that I have brought a deep stain on my reign by what has been done in Poland; but I am sure that I should be forgiven, if it could be known what repugnance I had to it." (Flassan, Histoire de la Diplomatie Française, Vol. vii., p. 128.) But the French Emperor seeks to play on this continent the very part which of old caused the contrition of Maria Theresa; nor could the "partition" of our broad country—if in an evil hour it were accomplished—fail to be the great crime of the present century. Trampler upon the Republic in France—trampler upon the Republic of Mexico—it remains to be seen if the French Emperor can prevail as trampler upon this Republic. I do not think he can; nor am I anxious on account of the new Emperor of Mexico, who will be as powerless as King Canute against the rising tide of the American people. His chair must be withdrawn, or he will be overwhelmed.

And now I bring to an end this unpleasant review. It is with small satisfaction, and only in explanation of our relations with Foreign Powers, that I have accumulated these instances, not one of which, small or great, is without its painful lesson, while they all testify with a single voice to the perils of our country.

(II.)

FOREIGN INTERVENTION, BY MEDIATION OR INTERCESSION.

But there is another branch of the subject, which is not less important. Considering all these things, and especially how great Powers abroad have constantly menaced intervention in our war, now by criticism and now by proffers of Mediation, all tending palpably to something further, it becomes us to see what, according to the principles of International Law and the examples of history, will justify Foreign Intervention, in any of the forms which it may take. And here there is one remark which may be made at the outset. Nations are equal in the eye of International Law, so that what is right for one is right for all. It follows that no nation can justly exercise any right which it is not bound to concede under like circumstances. Therefore, should our cause be reversed, there is nothing which England and France have now proposed or which they may hereafter propose, which it will not be our equal right to propose, when Ireland or India once more rebel, or when France is in the throes of its next revolution. Generously and for the sake of that International Comity, which should not be lightly hazarded, we may reject the precedents they now furnish; but it will be hard for them to complain if we follow them.

Foreign Intervention is on its face inconsistent with every idea of National Independence, which in itself is nothing more than the conceded right of a nation to rule undisturbed so long as it does not disturb others. If nations lived absolutely alone, dissociated from each other, so that what passed in one had little or no influence in another, only a tyrannical and interfering spirit could fail to recognize this right. But civilization itself, by drawing nations nearer together and bringing them into one society, has brought them under reciprocal influence, so that no nation can now act or suffer by itself alone. Out of the relations and suggestions of good neighborhood—involving, of course, the admitted right of self-defence—springs the only justification or apology which can be found for Foreign Intervention, which is the general term to signify an interposition in the affairs of another country, whatever form it may take. Much is done under the name of "good offices," whether in the form of Mediation or Intercession; and much also by military power, whether in the declared will of superior force or directly by arms. Recognition of Independence is also another instance. Intervention in any form is interference. If peaceable, it must be judged by its motive and tendency; if forcible, it will naturally be resisted by force.

Intervention may be between two or more nations, or it may be between the two parties to a civil war; and yet, again, it may be where there is no war, foreign or domestic. In each case, it should be governed strictly by the same principles, except, perhaps, that, in the case of a civil war, there should be a more careful consideration, not only of the rights, but of the susceptibilities of a nation so severely tried. This is the obvious suggestion of humanity. Indeed, Intervention between nations is only a common form of participation in foreign war; but Intervention in a civil war is an intermeddling in the domestic concerns of another nation. Of course, whoever acts at the joint invitation of the belligerent parties, in order to compose a bloody strife, will be entitled to the blessings which belong to peacemakers; but, if uninvited, or acting only at the invitation of one party, he will be careful to proceed with reserve and tenderness, in the spirit of peace, and will confine his action to a proffer of good offices in the form of Mediation or Intercession, unless he is ready for war. Such a proffer may be declined without offence. But it can never be forgotten that, where one side is obviously fighting for Barbarism, any Intervention, whatever form it may take,—if only by captious criticism, calculated to give encouragement to the wrong side, or to secure for it time or temporary toleration, if not final success,—it is plainly immoral, if not contrary to the Law of Nations; it ought to be.

Intervention, in the spirit of Peace and for the sake of Peace, is one of the refinements of civilization. Intervention, in the spirit of war, if not for the sake of war, has filled a large space in history, ancient and modern. But all these instances may be grouped under two heads; first, Intervention in external affairs; and, secondly, Intervention in internal affairs. The first may be illustrated by the Intervention of the Elector Maurice, of Saxony, against Charles V.; of King William against Louis XIV.; of Russia and France, in the seven years' war; of Russia again between France and Austria, in 1805, and also between France and Prussia, in 1806; and of France, Great Britain and Sardinia, between Turkey and Russia, in the war of the Crimea.

The intervention of Russia, Austria and Prussia, in the affairs of Poland; of Great Britain among the native Powers of India; and of the Allied Powers, under the continued inspiration of the Treaty of Pilnitz, in the French Revolution, are illustrations of the second head. But without dwelling on these great examples, I shall call attention to instances which show more especially the growth of intervention, first, in external, and, then, in internal affairs. And here I shall conceal nothing. Instances, which seem to be against the principles which I have at heart, will at least help to illustrate the great subject, so that you may see it as it is.

INTERVENTION IN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(1.) First in order, and for the sake of completeness, I speak of intervention in external affairs, where two or more nations are parties.

As long ago as 1645, France offered Mediation between what was then called "the two crowns of the North," Sweden and Denmark. This was followed, in 1648, by the famous Peace of Westphalia, the beginning of our present Law of Nations, which was negotiated under the joint Mediation of the Pope and the Republic of Venice, present by Nuncio and Ambassador. Shortly afterward, in 1655, the Emperor of Germany offered his Mediation between Sweden and Poland, but the old historian records that the Swedes suspected him of seeking to threaten rather than to arrange pending difficulties, which was confirmed by his appearance shortly afterward in the Polish camp. But Sweden, though often belligerent in those days, was not so always, and, in 1672, when war broke forth between France and England on one side and the Dutch Provinces on the other, we find her proffering a Mediation, which was promptly accepted by England, who justly rejected a similar proffer which the Elector of Brandenburg, ancestor of the kings of Prussia, had the hardihood to make while marching at the head of his forces to join the Dutch. The English notes on this occasion, written in what at the time was called "sufficiently bad French but in most intelligible terms," declared that the Electoral proffer, though under the pleasant name of mediation (par le doux nom de médiation,) was in reality an arbitration, and that, instead of a Mediation, unarmed and disinterested, it was a Mediation, armed and pledged to the enemies of England. (Wicquefort, L'Ambassadeur, Vol. i., p. 125.)

Such are some of the earlier instances, all of which have their lesson for us. But there are modern instances. I allude only to the Triple Alliance between Great Britain, Prussia and Holland, which, at the close of the last century, successfully intervened, by a Mediation, which could not be resisted, to compel Denmark—which had sided with Russia against Sweden—to remain neutral for the rest of the war; then in 1791 to dictate the terms of peace between Austria and the Porte; and lastly, in 1792, to constrain Russia into an abandonment of her designs upon the Turkish Empire, by the peace of Jassey. On this occasion the Empress of Russia, Catharine, peremptorily refused the Mediation of Prussia and the Mediating Alliance made its approaches through Denmark, by whose good offices the Empress was finally induced to consent to the Treaty. While thus engaged in a work of professed Mediation, England, in a note to the French Ambassador declined a proposition to act as Mediator between France and the Allied Powers; leaving that world-embracing war to proceed. But England has not only refused to act as Mediator, but has also refused to submit to a Mediator. This was during the last war with the United States, when Russia, in the year 1813, proffered her Mediation between the two belligerents, which was promptly accepted by the United States. Its rejection at the time by England caused the prolongation of hostilities, as considered by Sir James Mackintosh, in justification, as "a beneficent and common friend, whose counsels both parties [illegible] with a weight proportioned to their belief in his integrity and their respect for his power; but he is not an arbitrator to whose decision they submit their differences where award is binding on them." The peace of Ghent was concluded at last under Russian Mediation. But England has not always been belligerent. When Andrew Jackson menaced letters-of-marque against France, on account of a failure to pay a sum stipulated in a recent Treaty with the United States, King William IV. proffered his Mediation between the two Powers; but happily the whole question was already arranged. It appears also that, before our war with Mexico, the good offices of England were tendered to the two parties, but neither was willing to accept them, and war took its course. Such are instances of interference in the external affairs of nations, and since International Law is to be traced in history, they furnish a guide which we cannot safely neglect, especially in view of the actual policy of England and France.

INTERVENTION IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(2.) But the instances of Foreign Intervention in the internal affairs of a nation are more pertinent to the present occasion. They are numerous and not always harmonious, especially if we compare the new with the old. In the earlier times such Intervention was regarded with repugnance. But the principle then declared has been sapped on the one side by the conspiracies of tyranny, seeking the suppression of liberal institutions, and on the other side, by a generous sympathy, breaking forth in support of liberal institutions. According to the old precedents, most of which will be found in the gossiping book of Wicquefort, from whence they have been copied by Mr. Wildman, even Foreign Intercession was prohibited. Not even in the name of charity could one ruler speak to another on the domestic affairs of his Government. Peter, King of Arragon, refused to receive an embassy from Alphonso, King of Castile, entreating mercy for rebels. Charles IX., a detestable monarch, in reply to ambassadors of the Protestant Princes of Germany, pleading for his Protestant subjects, insolently said that he required no tutors to teach him how to rule. And yet this same sovereign did not hesitate to ask the Duke of Savoy to receive certain subjects "into his benign favor, and to restore and reestablish them in their confiscated estates." (Guizot's Cromwell, vol. ii., p. 216.) In this appeal there was a double inconsistency; for it was not only an interference in the affairs of another Prince, but it was in behalf of Protestants, only a few months before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Henry III., the successor of Charles, and a detestable monarch also, in reply to the Protestant Ambassadors, announced that he was a sovereign prince, and ordered them to leave his dominions. Louis XIII. was of a milder nature, and yet when the English Ambassador, the Earl of Carlisle, proceeded to speak in favor of the Huguenots, he declared that no interference between the King of France and his subjects could be approved.

The Cardinal Richelieu, who governed France so long, learning that an attempt was made to procure the intercession of the Pope, stopped it by a message to his Holiness, that the King would be displeased by any such interference. The Pope himself, on another recorded occasion, admitted that it would be a pernicious precedent to allow a subject to negotiate terms of accommodation through a foreign Prince. On still another occasion, when the King of France, forgetting his own rule, interposed in behalf of the Barberini Family, Innocent X. declared, that as he had no desire to interfere in the affairs of France, he trusted that his Majesty would not interfere in his. Queen Christina of Sweden, so merely playing a disposition to proffer her good offices for the settlement of the unhappy divisions of France, was told by the Queen Regent, that she might give herself no trouble on the subject, and one of her own Ministers at Stockholm declared that the overture had been properly rejected. Nor were the States General of Holland less sensitive. They even went so far as to refuse audience to the Spanish Ambassador, seeking to congratulate them on the settlement of a domestic question, and, when the French Ambassador undertook to plead for the Roman Catholics, the States, by formal resolution, denounced his conduct as inconsistent with the peace and constitution of the Republic, all of which was communicated to him by eight deputies, who added by word of mouth whatever the resolution seemed to want in plainness of speech.

Nor is England without similar examples. Louis XIII., shortly after the marriage of his sister Henrietta Maria with Charles I., conceived that the English Ambassador should interpose for the French Protestants; but when the French ambassador in England requested the repeal of a law against Roman Catholics, Charles expressed his surprise that the King of France should presume to intermeddle in English affairs. Even as late as 1746, when, after the battle of Culloden, the Dutch Ambassador in France was induced to address the British Government in behalf of Charles Edward, the Pretender, to the effect that he should not be treated as a rebel, it is recorded that this Intercession was greatly resented by the British Government, which not content with an apology from the unfortunate official, required that he should be rebuked by his own Government also. And this is British testimony with regard to Intervention in a civil war, even when it took the mildest form of Intercession for the life of a prince.

But in the face of these repulses all these nations at different times have practiced Intervention in every variety of form. Sometimes by Intercession or "good offices" only, sometimes by Mediation, and often by arms. Even these instances attest the intermeddling spirit, for wherever Intervention was thus repulsed, it was at least attempted.

But there are two precedents belonging to the earlier period which deserve to stand apart, not only for their historic importance, but for their applicability to our times. The first was the effort of that powerful Minister, who, during the minority of Louis XIV., swayed France—Cardinal Mazarin—to institute a Mediation between King Charles I. and his Parliament. The civil war had already been waged for years; good men on each side had fallen—Falkland fighting for the King, and Hampden fighting for the Parliament—and other costliest blood had been shed on the fields of Worcester, Edgehill, Newbury, Marston Moor and Naseby, when the ambitious Cardinal, wishing to serve the King, according to Clarendon, promised "to press the Parliament so imperiously, and to denounce a war against them, if they refused to yield what was reasonable." For this important service he selected the famous Pomponne de Bellièvre, of a family tried in public duties—himself President of the Parliament of Paris and a peer of France—conspicuous in personal qualities as in place, whose beautiful head, preserved by the graver of Nanteuil, is illustrious in art, and whose dying charity lives still in the great hospital of the Hotel Dieu at Paris. On his arrival at London, the graceful Ambassador presented himself to that Long Parliament which knew so well how to guard English rights. Every overture was at once rejected, by formal proceedings, from which I copy these words: "We do declare that we ourselves have been careful on all occasions to compose these unhappy troubles, yet we have not, neither can admit of any Mediation or interposing betwixt the King and us by any foreign Prince or State; and we desire that His Majesty, the French King, will rest satisfied with this our resolution and answer." On the Committee which drew this reply was John Selden, unsurpassed for learning and ability in the whole splendid history of the English bar, on every book of whose library was written, "Before everything, Liberty;" and also that Harry Vane whom Milton, in one of his most inspired sonnets, addresses, as

"Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel old,
Than whom a better Senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome, when gowns not arms repelled
The fierce Epirot and the African bold."

The answer of such men may well be a precedent to us; especially should England, taking up the rejected policy of Mazarin, presume to lend any ambassador to stay the Republic in its war with Slavery.

But the same heart of oak, which was so strenuous to repel the Intervention of France, in the great question between King and Parliament, was not less strenuous even in Intervention—when it could serve the rights of England or the principles of religious liberty. Such was England when ruled by the great Protector, called in his own day "chief of men." No nation so powerful as to be exempt from that irresistible Intercession, where beneath the garb of peace there was a gleam of arms. From France, even under the rule of Mazarin, he claimed respect for the Protestant name, which he insisted upon making great and glorious. From Spain, on whose extended empire the sun at that time never ceased to shine, he insisted that no Englishman should be subject to the Inquisition. Reading to his council a dispatch from Admiral Blake, announcing that he had obtained justice from the Viceroy of Malaga, Cromwell said "that he hoped to make the name of Englishman as great as ever that of Roman had been." In this same lofty mood he turned to propose his Mediation between Protestant Sweden and Protestant Bremen, "chiefly bewailing that, being both his friends, they should so despitefully combat one against another,"—offering "his assistance to a commodious accommodation on both sides," and "exhorting them by no means to refuse any honest conditions of reconciliation."—(Milton's Prose Works, Vol. vi., p. 115, 16.) Here was Intervention between nation and nation, but it was soon followed by an Intervention in the internal affairs of a distant country, which, of all the acts of Cromwell, is the most touching and sublime. The French Ambassador was at Whitehall urging the signature of a treaty, when news unexpectedly came from a secluded valley of the Alps—far away among those mountain torrents which are the affluents of the Po—that a company of plain Protestants, who had been for centuries gathered there, where they kept the truth pure "when our fathers worshiped stocks and stones," were now suffering terrible persecution from their sovereign, Emanuel of Savoy; that they had been despoiled of all possessions and liberties, brutally driven from their homes, given over to a licentious and infuriated violence, and that when they turned in self-defence, they had been "slain by the bloody Piemontese, that rolled mother and infant down the rocks;" and it was reported that French troops took part in this dismal transaction. The Protector heard the story, and his pity flashed into anger. He declined to sign the treaty until France united with him in securing justice to these humble sufferers, whom he called the Lord's people. For their relief he contributed out of his own purse £2,000, and authorized a general collection throughout England, which reached to a large sum; but, besides giving money, he appointed a day of humiliation and prayer for them. Nor was this all. "I should be glad," wrote his Secretary [illegible], "to hear your particular account of that business, and likewise what has become of those poor people, for whom our very souls here do bleed."—(Vaughan's Protectorate, Vol. i., p. 177.) But a mightier pen than that of any [illegible] secretary was enlisted in this great intervention. It was John Milton, glowing with that indignation which his sonnet on the massacre in Piemont has made immortal in the heart of man, who wrote the magnificent dispatches, in which the English nation, after declaring itself "linked together with its distant brethren, not only by the same type of humanity but by joint communion of the same religion," naturally and gloriously insisted that "whatever had been decreed to their disturbance on account of the Reformed Religion should be abrogated, and that an end be put to their oppressions." But not content with this call upon the Prince of Savoy, the Protector appealed to Louis XIV., and also to his Cardinal Minister; to the States General of Holland; to the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland; to the King of Denmark; to Gustavus Adolphus, and even to the Protestant Unitarian Prince of remote Transylvania; and always by the pen of Milton—rallying these Princes and Powers in joint entreaty and intervention, and, "if need be, to some other speedy course, that such a numerous multitude of our innocent brethren may not miserably perish for want of succor and assistance." The Regent of Savoy, who was the daughter of Henry IV., professed to be affected by this English charity, and announced for her Protestant subjects "a free pardon, and also such privileges and graces as cannot but give the Lord Protector a sufficient evidence of the great respect borne both to his person and Mediation." (Guizot's History of Cromwell, vol. ii., p. 211-16; Milton's Prose Works, vol. vi., p. 318-31.) But there was still delay. Meanwhile Cromwell began to inquire where English troops might debark in the Prince's territories, and Mazarin, anxious to complete the yet unfinished Treaty with England joined in requiring an immediate pacification in the valleys and the restoration of these persecuted people to their ancient liberties. It was done. Such is the grandest Intervention of English history, inspired by Milton, enforced by Cromwell, and sustained by Louis XIV., with his Cardinal Minister by his side, while foreign nations watched the scene.

But this great instance, constituting an inseparable part of the glory of the Protector, is not the last occasion on which England intervened in behalf of the liberties of Protestants. Troubles began in France with the revocation of the edict of Nantes; but these broke forth in the rebellion of the Camisards, smarting under the revocation. Sheltered by the mountains of the Cevennes, and nerved by their good cause, with the device "Liberty of Conscience" on their standards, they made head against two successive Marshals of France, and perplexed the old age of Louis XIV., whose arms were already enfeebled by foreign war. At last, through the Mediation of England, the great monarch made terms with his Protestant rebels, and the civil war was ended. (Merlin, article, Ministre.)

Intervention, more often armed than unarmed, showed itself in the middle of the last century. All decency was set aside when Frederick of Prussia, Catharine of Russia and Maria Theresa of Austria, invaded and partitioned Poland, under the pretext of suppressing anarchy. Here was Intervention with a vengeance, and on the side of arbitrary power. But such is human inconsistency, there was almost, at the same time, another Intervention in the opposite direction. It was the Armed Intervention of France, followed by that of Spain and Holland, in behalf of American Independence. But Spain began Intervention here by an offer of Mediation, with a truce, which was accepted by France on condition that meanwhile the United States should be independent in fact. (Martens's Nouvelles Causes Célèbres, vol. i., p. 454.) Then came, in 1788, the Armed Intervention of Prussia, to sustain an illiberal faction in Holland, which was followed afterward by the compact between Great Britain, Prussia and Holland, known as the Triple Alliance, which began the business of its copartnership by an Armed Intervention to reconcile the insurgent provinces of Belgium to the German Emperor and their ancient Constitution. As France began to be shaken by domestic troubles, Mediation in her affairs was occasionally proposed. Among the papers of Burke is a draft of a Memorial, written in 1791, in the name of the Government, offering what he calls "this healing mediation." Then came the vast coalition for Armed Intervention in France, to put down the Republic. But even this dreary cloud was for a moment brightened by a British attempt in Parliament, through successive debates, to institute an Intercession for Lafayette, immured in the dungeons of European despotism. "It is asserted," said one of the orators, "that America has solicited the liberation of her unfortunate adopted fellow-citizen. Let British magnanimity be called in aid of American gratitude, and exhibit to mankind a noble proof, that wherever the principles of genuine liberty prevail, they never fail to inspire sentiments of generosity, feelings of humanity, and a detestation of oppression." (Parliamentary History, vol. xxxi., p. 50; vol. xxxii., p. 1368.)

Meanwhile France, against which all Europe intervened, played her part of Intervention, and the scene was Switzerland. In the unhappy disputes between the aristocratic and democratic parties, by which the Republic had been distracted, French Mediation had already become chronic, beginning in 1738, when it found a partial apology in the invitation of several of the Cantons and of the government of Geneva; occurring again in 1766, and again in 1782. The mountain Republic, breathing the air of Freedom, was naturally moved by the convulsions of the French Revolution. Civil war ensued, and grew in bitterness. At last, when France herself was composed under the powerful arm of the First Consul, we find him turning to compose the troubles of Switzerland. He was a military ruler, and always acted under the instincts of military power. By an address, dated at the palace of St. Cloud, Bonaparte declared that, already for three years the Swiss had been slaying each other, and that, if left to themselves, they would continue to slay each other for three years more, without coming to any understanding; that, at first, he had resolved not to interfere in their affairs, but that he now changed his mind, and announced himself as the Mediator of their difficulties, proclaiming, confidently, that his Mediation would be efficacious as became the great people in whose name he spoke. (Garden, Histoire des Traités de Paix, vol. viii., p. 21.) Deputies from the Cantons, together with all the chief citizens, were summoned to Paris in order to declare the means of restoring the Union, securing peace and reconciling all parties. Of course, this was Armed Mediation; but Switzerland was weak and France was strong, while the declared object was union, peace and reconciliation. I know not if all this was accomplished, but the civil war was ended, and the constitution was established by what is entitled in history the Act of Mediation.

From that period down to the present moment, Intervention in the internal affairs of other nations has been a prevailing practice, now cautiously and peaceably; now offensively and forcibly. Sometimes England and France stood aloof; sometimes they took part. The Congress of Vienna, which undertook to settle the map of Europe, organized a universal and perpetual Intervention in the interest of monarchical institutions and existing dynasties. This compact was renewed at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, in 1818, with the explanatory declaration that the five great Powers would never assume jurisdiction over questions concerning the rights and interests of another Power, except at its request and without inviting such Power to take part in the conference. But this concession was obviously adverse to any liberal movement. Meanwhile the Holy Alliance was formed specially to watch and control the revolutionary tendencies of the age; but in this combination England, to her honor, declined to enter. The other Powers were sufficiently active. Austria, Russia and Prussia, did not hesitate at the Congress of Laybach, in 1820, to institute an Armed Intervention for the suppression of liberal principles in Naples; and again two years later, at the Congress of Verona, these same Powers, together with France, instituted another Armed Intervention to suppress liberal principles in Spain, which ultimately led to the invasion of that Kingdom and the overthrow of its Constitution. France was the belligerent agent, and would not be turned aside, although the Duke of Wellington at Verona and Mr. Canning at home, sought to arrest her armies by the Mediation of Great Britain, which Mediation was directly sought by Spain and directly refused by France. The British Government, in admirable letters, composed with unsurpassed skill and constituting a noble page of International Law, disclaimed for itself and denied to other Powers the right to require changes in the internal institutions of Independent States, with the menace of hostile attack in case of refusal; and it bravely declared to the Imperial and Royal Interventionists, that "so long as the struggles and disturbances of Spain should be confined within the circle of her own territory, they could not be admitted by the British Government to afford any plea for foreign interference," and in still another note it repeated that "a menace of direct and imminent danger could alone, as exception to the general rule, justify foreign interference." (Phillimore's International Law, vol. iii., pp. 757-66.) These were the words of Mr. Canning; but even Lord Castlereagh, in an earlier note, had asserted the same limitation, which at a later day had the unqualified support of Lord Grey and also of Lord Aberdeen. Justly interpreted they leave no apology for Armed Intervention except in a case of direct and imminent danger, when a nation, like an individual, may be thrown upon the great right of self-defence.

But Great Britain bore testimony by what she did, as well as by what she refused to do. Even while resisting the Armed Intervention of the great conspiracy, her Government intervened sometimes by Mediation and sometimes by arms. Early in the contest between Spain and her colonies, she consented on the invitation of Spain to act as Mediator, in the hope of effecting a reconciliation; but Spain declined the Mediation which she had invited. From 1812 to 1823 Great Britain constantly repeated her offer. In the case of Portugal she went further. Under the counsels of Mr. Canning, whose speech on the occasion was of the most memorable character, she intervened by landing troops at Lisbon; but this intervention was vindicated by the obligations of treaty. Next came the greater instance of Greece, when the Christian Powers of Europe intervened to arrest a protracted struggle and to save this classic land from Turkish tyranny. Here the first step was a pressing invitation from the Greeks to the British and French Governments for their Mediation with the Ottoman Porte. These Powers together with Russia proffered the armed desired Intervention, which the Greeks at once accepted and the Turks rejected. Battle had already raged fiercely, accompanied by barbarous massacres. Without delay, the Allied forces were directed to compel the cessation of hostilities, which was accomplished by the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Navarino and the occupation of the Morea by French troops. At last, under the continued Mediation of these Powers, the independence of Greece was recognized by the Ottoman Porte, and another Free State, [illegible] to Freedom, took its place in the Family of Nations. But Mediation in Turkish affairs did not stop here. The example of Greece was followed by Egypt, whose provincial chief Mehemet Ali rebelled, and, by a genius for war, succeeded in dispossessing the Ottoman Porte not only of Egypt, but of other possessions also. This civil war was first arrested by temporary arrangement at Kutayah in 1833, under the Mediation of Great Britain and France, and, finally ended by an Armed Mediation in 1840, when, after elaborate and irritating discussions, which threatened to involve Europe, a Treaty was concluded at London between Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, by which the Pacha was compelled to relinquish some of his conquests, while he was secured in the government of Egypt as a perpetual vassal of the Porte. France, dissatisfied with the terms of this adjustment, stood aloof from the Treaty, which found its apology, such as it had, first, in the invitation of the Sultan, and secondly, in the desire to preserve the integrity of the Turkish Empire as essential to the balance of power and the peace of Europe, to which reasons may also be added the desire to stop the effusion of blood.

Even before the Eastern questions were settled, other complications had commenced in Western Europe. Belgium, restless from the French Revolution of 1830, rose against the House of Orange and claimed her Independence. Civil war ensued; but the Great Powers promptly intervened, even to the extent of arresting a Dutch army on its march. Beginning with an armistice, there was a long and [illegible] negotiation, which, assuming the guise alternately of a pacific Mediation and of an armed Intervention, ended at last in the established separation of Belgium from Holland, and its Recognition as an Independent Nation. Do you ask why Great Britain intervened on this occasion? Lord John Russell, in the course of debate at a subsequent day, declared that a special motive was "the establishment of a free Constitution." (Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 3d series, Vol. xciii., p. 417-86—House of Commons, July 11, 1847.) Meanwhile the peninsula of Spain and Portugal was torn by civil war. The regents of these two kingdoms respectively appealed to Great Britain and France for aid, especially in the expulsion of the pretender Don Carlos from Spain, and the pretender Don Miguel from Portugal. For this purpose the Quadruple Alliance of these Powers was formed in 1834. The moral support derived from this Treaty is said to have been important; but Great Britain was compelled to provide troops. This Intervention, however, was at the solicitation of the actual governments. Even after the Spanish troubles were settled the war still lingered in the sister kingdom, when in 1847, the Queen appealed to Great Britain, the ancient patron of Portugal, to mediate between herself and her insurgent subjects, and the task was accepted, in the declared hope of composing the difficulties in a just and permanent manner "with all due regard to the dignity of the Crown on the one hand and the Constitutional liberties of the Nation on the other." The insurgents did not submit until after military demonstrations. But peace and liberty were the two watchwords here.

Then occurred the European uprising of 1848. France was once more a Republic; but Europe, wiser grown, did not interfere in her affairs, even so much as to write a letter. But the case was different with Hungary, whose victorious armies, radiant with liberty regained, expelled the Austrian power only to be arrested by the Armed Intervention of the Russian Czar, who yielded to the double pressure of an invitation from Austria and a fear that successful insurrection might extend into Poland. It was left for France at the same time in another country, with a strange inconsistency, to play the part which Russia had played in Hungary. Rome—which had risen against the temporal power of the Pope and proclaimed the Republic—was occupied by a French army, which expelled the republican magistrates, and, though fifteen years have already passed since that unhappy act, the occupation still continues. From this military Intervention Great Britain stood aloof. In a dispatch, dated at London, Jan. 28, 1849, Lord Palmerston has made a permanent record to the honor of his country. His words are as follows: "Her Majesty's Government would, upon every account, and not only upon abstract principle, but with reference to the general interests of Europe, and from the value which they attach to the maintenance of peace, sincerely deprecate any attempt to settle the differences between the Pope and his subjects by the military interference of foreign Powers." (Phillimore, International Law, vol. 2, p. 670.) But he gave further point to the whole position of Great Britain, in contrast with France, when he said, "Armed intervention to assist in retaining a bad government would be unjustifiable." (Ibid, 669.) Such was the declaration of the Lord Palmerston of that day. But how much more unjustifiable must be assistance to found a bad government, as is now proposed. The British Minister insisted that the differences should be accommodated by "the diplomatic interposition of friendly powers," which he declared a much better mode of settlement than an authoritative imposition of terms by foreign arms. In harmony with this policy Great Britain during this same year united with France in proffering mediation between the insurgent Sicilians and the King of Naples, the notorious Bomba, in the hope of helping the cause of good government and liberal principles. Not discouraged by repulse, these two governments in 1856 united in a friendly remonstrance to the same tyrannical sovereign against the harsh system of political severities which he maintained, and against his cruelty to good citizens thrust without any trial into the worst of prisons. The advice was indignantly rejected, and the two governments that gave it at once withdrew their Ministers from Naples. The sympathy of Russia was on the wrong side, and Prince Gortschakoff, while admitting that "as a consequence of friendly forethought, one Government might give advice to another," declared in a circular that "to endeavor, by threats or a menacing demonstration, to obtain from the King of Naples concessions in the internal affairs of his Government is a violent usurpation of his authority, and an open declaration of the strong over the weak." This was practically answered by Lord Clarendon, speaking for Great Britain at the Congress of Paris, when, admitting the principle that no government has the right to intervene in the internal affairs of other nations, he declared that there were cases where an exception to this rule becomes equally a right and a duty; that peace must not be broken, but that there was no peace without justice, and that, therefore, the Congress must let the King of Naples know its desire for an amelioration of his system of Government, and must demand of him an amnesty for political offenders suffering without trial. This language was bold beyond the practice of diplomacy; but the Intervention which it proposed was on the side of humanity.

But I must draw this part of the discussion to a close, although the long list of instances is not yet exhausted. Even while I speak, we hear of Intervention by England and France, in the civil war between the Emperor of China and his subjects; and also in that other war between the Emperor of Russia on the one side and the Poles, whom he claims as subjects, on the other side; but with this difference, that, in China these Powers have taken the part of the existing Government, while in Poland, they have intervened against the existing Government. In the face of positive declarations of neutrality, the British and French Admirals have united their forces with the Chinese; but thus far in Poland, although there has been no declaration of neutrality, the Intervention has been unarmed. In both these instances we witness the same tendency, directed, it may be, by the interests or prejudices of the time, and so far as it has yet proceeded, it is at least in Poland on the side of liberal institutions. But alas! for human consistency—the French Emperor is now intervening in Mexico with armies and navies, to build a throne for an Austrian Archduke.

BRITISH INTERVENTION AGAINST SLAVERY.

But there is one long-continued Intervention by Great Britain which speaks now with controlling power, and it is on this account that I have reserved it for the close of what I have to say on this head. Though not without original shades of dark, it has for more than half a century been a shining example to the civilized world. I refer to that Intervention against Slavery, which, from its first adoption, has been so constant and brilliant as to make us forget the earlier Intervention for Slavery, when, for instance, Great Britain at the peace of Utrecht intervened to extort the detestable privilege of supplying slaves to Spanish America at the rate of 4,800 yearly for the space of thirty years, and then again at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, haggled for a yet longer sanction to this ignoble Intervention; nay, it almost makes us forget the kindred Intervention, at once most sordid and criminal, by which this Power counteracted all efforts for the prohibition of the Slave-trade even in its own colonies, and thus helped to fasten Slavery upon Virginia and Carolina. The abolition of the slave-trade by act of Parliament in 1807 was the signal for a change of history.

But curiously, it was the whites who gained the first fruits of this change by a triumphant intervention for the suppression of Christian Slavery in the Barbary States. The old hero of Acre, Sir Sidney Smith, released from his long imprisonment in France, sought to organize a "holy league" for this intervention; the subject was discussed at the Congress of Vienna; and the agents of Spain and Portugal, anxious for the punishment of their piratical neighbors, argued that, because Great Britain has abolished for itself the traffic in African slaves, therefore it must see that whites were no longer enslaved in the Barbary States. The argument was less logical than humane. But Great Britain undertook the work. With a fleet complete at all points, consisting of five line-of-battle ships, five heavy frigates, four bomb vessels, and five gun brigs, Lord Exmouth approached Algiers, where he was joined by a considerable Dutch fleet, anxious to take part in this intervention. "If force must be resorted to," said the Admiral in his General Orders, "we have the consolation of knowing that we fight in the sacred cause of humanity and cannot fail of success." A single day was enough—with such a force in such a cause. The formidable castles of the great Slavemonger were battered to pieces, and he was compelled to sign a Treaty confirmed under a salute of twenty-one guns, which in its first article stipulated "The Abolition of Christian Slavery forever." Glorious and beneficent Intervention! Not inferior to that renowned instance of antiquity, where the Carthaginians were required to abolish the practice of sacrificing their own children; a Treaty which has been called the noblest of history, because it was stipulated in favor of human nature. The Admiral, who had thus triumphed, was hailed as an Emancipator. He received a new rank in the peerage, and a new blazonry on his coat of arms. The [illegible] continued in his family, and on the shield, in perpetual memory of this great transaction, is still borne a Christian slave, holding aloft the cross and dropping his broken fetters. But the personal satisfactions of the Admiral were more than rank or heraldry. In his letter to the Government, describing the battle, and written at the time, he says: "To have been one of the humble instruments in the hands of Divine Providence for bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying forever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian Slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it." (Osler's Life of Exmouth, pp. 307, 334, 335.)

But I have said too much with regard to an instance, which, though beautiful and important, may be regarded only as a parenthesis in the grander and more extensive Intervention against American Slavery, which was already organizing, destined at last to embrace the whole Human Family. Even before Wilberforce triumphed in Parliament, Great Britain intervened with Napoleon, in 1806, to induce him to join in the abolition of the slave-trade; but he flatly refused. What France would not then yield, was extorted from Portugal in 1810; from Sweden shortly afterward, and from Denmark in 1814. An ineffectual attempt was made to enlist Spain, even by the temptation of pecuniary subsidies; and also to enlist the restored monarch of France, Louis XVIII., even by the offer of a sum of money outright or the cession of a West India Island, in consideration of the desired abolition. Had gratitude to a benefactor prevailed, these Powers could not have resisted; but it was confessed by Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, that there was a distrust of the British Government "even among the better classes of people," who thought that its zeal in this behalf was prompted by a desire to injure the French Colonies and commerce, rather by than by benevolence. But the British Minister was more successful with Portugal, which was induced, by pecuniary equivalents, to execute a Supplementary Treaty in January, 1815. This was followed by the declaration of the Congress of Vienna, on motion of Lord Castlereagh, 15th February, 1815, denouncing the African Slave-trade "as inconsistent with the principles of humanity and universal benevolence." Meanwhile Napoleon returned from Elba, and what the British Intervention failed to accomplish with the Bourbon Monarch, and what the Emperor had once flatly refused, was now spontaneously done by him, doubtless in the hope of conciliating British sentiment. His hundred days of power were signalized by an ordinance abolishing the Slave-trade in France and her colonies. Louis XVIII., once again restored by British arms and with the shadow of Waterloo upon France, could not do less than ratify this imperial ordinance by a royal assurance that "the traffic was henceforth forever forbidden to all the subjects of his most Christian Majesty." Holland came under the same influence and accepted the restitution of her colonies, except the Cape of Good Hope and Guiana, on condition of the entire abolition of the Slave-trade in the restored colonies and also everywhere else beneath her flag. Spain was the most indocile; but this proud monarchy, under whose auspices the African Slave-trade first came into being, at last yielded. By the Treaty of Madrid, of 23d September, 1817, extorted by Great Britain, it stipulated the immediate abolition of the trade north of the Equator, and also, after 1820, its abolition everywhere, in consideration of £400,000, the price of Freedom, to be paid by the other contracting party. In vindication of this Intervention, Wilberforce declared in Parliament that, "the grant to Spain would be more than repaid to Great Britain in commercial advantages by the opening of a great continent to British industry"—all of which was impossible if the Slave-trade was allowed to continue under the Spanish flag.

At the Congress of Aix la Chapelle in 1818, and of Verona in 1822, Great Britain continued her system of Intervention against Slavery. Her primacy in this cause was recognized by European Powers. It was the common remark of continental publicists that she "made the cause her own." (1 Phillimore International Law, 326.) One of these portrays her vividly "since 1815 waging incessant war against the principle of the slave-trade, and by this crusade, undertaken in the name of humanity, making herself the declared protectress of the African race." (Cussy, Causes Célèbres de Droit Maritime, vol. i., p. 187, vol. ii., pp. 368, 62.) These are the words of a French authority. According to him, it is nothing less than "an incessant war" and a "crusade," which she has waged and the position which she has achieved is that of "Protectress of the African race." In this character she has not been content with imposing her [illegible] system upon the civilized world, but she has carried it among the tribes and chiefs of Africa, who by this [illegible] intervention, were summoned to renounce a barbarous and criminal custom. By a Parliamentary Report, it appears that in 1850, there were twenty-four treaties in force, between Great Britain and foreign civilized Powers, for the suppression of the slave-trade, and also forty-two similar treaties between Great Britain and native chiefs of Africa.

But this Intervention was not only by treaties; it was also by correspondence and circulars. And here I approach a part of the subject which illustrates the vivacity of this intervention. All British ministers and consuls were so many pickets on constant guard in the outposts where they resided. They were bound to every service by which the cause could be promoted, even to translating and printing documents against the Slave-trade, especially in countries where unhappily it was still pursued. There was the Pope's Bull of 1839, which Lord Palmerston did not hesitate to transmit for this purpose to his agents in Cuba, Brazil, and even in Turkey, some of whom were unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain its promulgation, although, curiously enough, it was published in Turkey. (Parliamentary Papers, 1841, vol. xxx., Slave-Trade, Class B, p. 34, 187, 237; Class C, p. 73, Class D, p. 18.)

Such a zeal could not stop at the abolition of the traffic. Accordingly Great Britain, by Act of Parliament in 1834 enfranchised all the slaves in her own possessions, and thus again secured to herself the primacy of a lofty cause. The Intervention was now openly declared to be against Slavery itself. But it assumed its most positive character while Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary, and I say this sincerely to his great honor. Throughout his long life, among all the various concerns in which he has acted, there is nothing which will be remembered hereafter with such gratitude. By his diplomacy Her Majesty's Government constituted itself into a vast Abolition Society with the whole world for its field. It was in no respect behind the famous World's Convention against Slavery, held at London in June, 1840, with Thomas Clarkson, the pioneer Abolitionist, as President; for the strongest declarations of this Convention were adopted expressly by Lord Palmerston as "the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government," and communicated officially to all British functionaries in foreign lands. The Convention declared "the utter injustice of Slavery in all its forms; and the evil it inflicted upon its miserable victims; and the necessity of employing every means, moral, pacific and religious, for its complete abolition—an object most dear to the members of the Convention, and for the consummation of which they are especially assembled." These words became the words of the British Government, and, in circular letters, were sent over the the world. (Parliamentary Papers, 1841, vol. xxx., Class B, p. 36.)

But it was not enough to declare the true principles. They must be enforced. The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society was sent "to endeavor to create in these countries a public feeling in favor of the abolition of Slavery," and the British Minister at Lisbon was desired by Lord Palmerston "to afford all the assistance and protection in his power for promoting the object of his journey." (Ibid, p. 124.) British officials in foreign countries sometimes back-slided. This was corrected by another circular addressed to all the four quarters of the globe, setting forth, "that it would be unfitting that any officer holding an appointment under the British Government should, either directly or indirectly, hold or be interested in slave property." The Parliamentary Papers, which attest the universality of this instruction, show the completeness with which it was executed. The Consul at Rio Janeiro, in slaveholding Brazil, had among his domestics three negro slaves, "one a groom, and the other a waiter, and a woman he was forced to hire as a nurse to his children;" but he discharged them at once under the Anti-Slavery discipline of the British Foreign Office, and Lord Palmerston, in a formal dispatch, "expresses his satisfaction." (Ibid, 1842, vol. xliii., Class B, p. 725.) In Cuba, at the time of the reception, there was not a single resident officer holding under the British Crown "who was entirely free from the charge of countenancing Slavery." But only a few days afterward it was officially reported that there was "not a single British officer residing there who had not relinquished, or was not at least preparing to relinquish the odious practice." (Ibid, p. 205.) This was quick work. Thus was the practice according to the rule. Every person holding an office under the British Government was constrained to set his face against Slavery, and the way was by having nothing to do with it, even as employing or hiring the slave of another; nothing, directly or indirectly.

But Lord Palmerston, acting in the name of the British Government, did not stop with changing British officials into practical Abolitionists wherever they were in foreign countries. He sought to enlist other European Governments in the same policy, and to this end requested them to forbid all their functionaries, residing in slaveholding communities, to be interested in slave property or in any holding or hiring of slaves. Denmark for a moment hesitated, from an unwillingness to debar its officers in slave countries from acting according to the laws where they resided, when the Minister at once cited in support of his request the example of Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Naples and Portugal, all of which without delay had yielded to this British Intervention; and Denmark ranged herself in the list. (Ibid, p. 42, vol. xliv., Class C, pp. 1-15.) Nor was this indefatigable Propaganda confined in its operations to the Christian Powers. With a sacred pertinacity it reached into distant Mohammedan regions, where Slavery was imbedded not only in the laws, but in the habits, the social system, and the very life of the people, and called upon the Government to act against it. No impediment stood in the way, no prejudice, national or religious. To the Schah of Persia, ruling a vast, outlying slave empire, Lord Palmerston announced the desire of the British Government "to see the condition of Slavery abolished in every part of the world;" "that it conceived much good might be accomplished even in Mohammedan countries by steady perseverance, and by never omitting to take advantage of favorable opportunities," and "that the Schah would be doing a thing extremely acceptable to the British Government and nation if he would issue a decree making it penal for a Persian to purchase slaves." (Ibid, 1842, vol. xliv. Class D, p. 70.) To the Sultan of Turkey, whose mother was a slave, whose wives were all slaves, and whose very counselors, generals and admirals were originally slaves, he made a similar appeal, and he sought to win the dependent despot by reminding him that only in this way could he hope for that good will which was so essential to his Government; that the continued support of Great Britain will, for some years to come, be an object of importance to the Porte; that this support cannot be given effectually unless the sentiments and opinions of the majority of the British nation shall be favorable to the Turkish Government, and that the [illegible] of the British nation [illegible] unanimously desire, beyond almost anything else, to put an end to the practice of making slaves." (Ibid, 1841, vol. xxx. Class D, pp. 12-16; also, Ibid, 1842, vol. xliv., Class D, p. 71.) Such at that time was the voice of the British people. Since Cromwell pleaded for the Vaudois, no nobler voice had gone forth. The World's Convention against Slavery saw itself disfigured, while platform speeches were transfused into diplomatic notes. The Convention, earnest for Universal Emancipation, declared that "the friendly interposition of Great Britain could be employed for no nobler purpose;" and, as if to crown its work, in an address to Lord Palmerston, humbly and earnestly implored his lordship "to use his high authority for connecting the overthrow of Slavery with the consolidation of peace;" and all these words were at once adopted in foreign dispatches as expressing the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government. (Ibid, 1841, vol. xxx. Class D, pp. 15, 16.) Better watchwords there could not be, nor any more worthy of the British name. There can be no consolidation of peace without the overthrow of Slavery. This is as true now as when first uttered. Therefore is Great Britain still bound to her original faith; nor can she abandon the cause of which she was the declared Protectress without the betrayal of Peace, as well as the betrayal of Liberty.

But even now while I speak this same conspicuous fidelity to this sacred cause is announced by the recent arrivals from Europe. The ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, first attempted by the early Pharaohs, and at last undertaken by French influence under the auspices of the Pacha of Egypt, is most zealously opposed by Great Britain—for the declared reason, that in its construction "forced labor" is employed, which this Power cannot in conscience sanction. Not even to complete this vast improvement, bringing the East and West near together, for which mankind has waited throughout long centuries, will Great Britain depart from the rule which she has so gloriously declared. Slavery is wrong; therefore it cannot be employed. The canal must stop if it cannot be built without "forced labor."

GENERAL PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO INTERVENTION.

And here I close the historic instances which illustrate the right and practice of Foreign Intervention. The whole subject will be seen in these instances, teaching clearly what to avoid and what to follow. In this way the Law of Nations, like history, gives its best lessons. But, for the sake of plainness, I now gather up some of the conclusions.

Foreign Intervention is armed or unarmed, although sometimes the two are not easily distinguishable. An unarmed Intervention may have in it the menace of arms, or it may be war in disguise. If this is the case, it must be treated accordingly.

Armed Intervention is war and nothing less. Of course it can be vindicated only as war, and it must be resisted as war. Believing as I do, most profoundly, that war can never be a game, but must always be a crime when it ceases to be a duty; a crime to be shunned if it be not a duty to be performed swiftly and surely; and that a nation, like an individual, is not permitted to take the sword, except in just self-defence—I find the same limitation in Armed Intervention, which becomes unjust invasion just in proportion as it departs from just self-defence. Under this head is naturally included all that Intervention which is moved by a tyrannical or intermeddling spirit, because such intervention, whatever may be its pretensions, is essentially hostile; as when Russia, Prussia and Austria partitioned Poland; when the Holy Alliance intermeddled everywhere, and menaced even America; or when Russia intervened to crush the independence of Hungary, or France to crush the Roman Republic. All such intervention is illegal, inexcusable and scandalous. Its vindication can be found only in the effrontery that might makes right.

Unarmed Intervention is of a different character. If sincerely unarmed, it may be regarded as corrective, but not hostile. It may assume the form of advice, or the proffer of good offices, at the invitation of both parties, or, in the case of civil war, at the invitation of the original authority. With such invitation, this Intervention is proper and honorable. Where such invitation is [illegible] doubtful character. But if known to be contrary to the desires of both parties, or to the desires of the original authority in a distracted country, it becomes offensive and inadmissible, unless strongly on the side of Human Rights, when the act of intervention takes its character from the cause in which it is made. But it must not be forgotten that, in the case of a civil war, any Mediation, or indeed, any proposition which does not [illegible] submission to the original authority, is in its nature adverse to that authority, for it assumes to a certain extent the separate existence of the other party, and secures for it temporary immunity and opportunity, if not independence. Congress, therefore, was right in declaring to Foreign Powers, that any renewed effort of mediation in our affairs will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

There is another case of unarmed Intervention, which I cannot criticise. It is, where a nation intercedes or interposes in favor of Human Rights, or to secure the cessation of some enormous wrong, as where Cromwell pleaded, with noble intercession, for the secluded Protestants of the Alpine Valleys; where Great Britain and France declared their sympathy with the Greeks struggling for Independence, and where Great Britain alone, by an untiring diplomacy, set herself against Slavery everywhere throughout the world.

The whole lesson on this head may be summed up briefly. All Intervention in the internal affairs of another nation is contrary to law and reason, and can be vindicated only by overruling necessity. If you intervene by war, then must there be the necessity of self-defence. If you intervene by Mediation or Intercession, then must you be able to speak in behalf of civilization endangered or human nature insulted. But there is no Power which is bound to this humane policy so absolutely as England; especially is there none which is so fixed beyond the possibility of retreat or change in its opposition to Slavery, whatever shape it may assume—whether it be the animating principle of a nation—the "forced labor" of a public work—or even the service of a solitary domestic.

(III.)

INTERVENTION BY RECOGNITION.

There is a species of Foreign Intervention, which stands by itself, and has its own illustrations. Therefore, I speak of it by itself. It is where a Foreign Power undertakes to acknowledge the independence of a colony or province which has renounced its original allegiance, and it may be compendiously called Intervention by Recognition. Recognition alone is strictly applicable to the act of the original government, renouncing all claim of allegiance and at last acknowledging the independence which has been in dispute. But it is an act of Intervention only where a Foreign Government steps between the two parties. Of course, the original Government is so far master of its position, that it may select its own time in making this Recognition. But the question arises at what time and under what circumstances can this Recognition be made by a Foreign Power. It is obvious that a Recognition proper at one time and under special circumstances would not be proper at another and under different circumstances. Mr. Canning said with reference to Spanish America, that "if he piqued himself upon anything it was upon the subject of time," and he added that there were two ways of proceeding, "one went recklessly and with a hurried course to the object, which, though soon reached, might be almost as soon lost, and the other was by a course so strictly guarded that no principle was violated and no offence given to other Powers." (Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 2d Series, Vol. xii. p. 7, 8.) These are words of wise statesmanship, and they present the practical question which must occur in every case of Recognition. What condition of the controversy will justify this intervention?

And here again the whole matter can be best explained by historic instances. The earliest case is that of Switzerland, which led the way, as long ago as 1307, by breaking off from the House of Hapsburg, whose original cradle was in a Swiss Canton. But Austria did not acknowledge the independence of the Republic until the peace of Westphalia, more than three centuries and a half after the struggle began under William Tell. Meanwhile the Cantons had lived through the vicissitudes of war, foreign and domestic, and had formed treaties with other Powers, including the Pope. Before Swiss independence was acknowledged the Dutch conflict began under William of Orange. Smarting under intolerable grievances, and with a price set upon the head of their illustrious stadtholder, the United Provinces of the Netherlands in 1572 renounced the tyrannical sovereignty of Philip II., and declared themselves independent. In the history of freedom this is an important epoch. They were Protestants, battling for rights denied, and Queen Elizabeth of England, who was the head of Protestantism, acknowledged their independence and shortly afterwards gave to it military aid. The contest continued, sustained on the side of Spain by the genius of Parma and Spinola, and on the side of the infant Republic by the youthful talent of Maurice, son of the great Stadtholder; nor did Foreign Powers stand aloof. In 1584 Scotland, which was Protestant also under James VI., afterwards the first James of England, treated with the insurgent Provinces as successors of the Houses of Burgundy and Austria, and in 1596 France also entered into alliance with them. But the claims of Spain seemed undying, for it was not until the peace of Westphalia, nearly eighty years after the revolt, and nearly seventy years after the Declaration of Independence, that this Power consented to the recognition of Dutch independence. Nor does this example stand alone even at that early day. Portugal in 1640 also broke away from Spain and declared herself independent, under the Duke of Braganza as King. A year had scarcely passed when Charles I. of England negotiated a treaty with the new Sovereign. The contest had already ceased, but not the claim, for it was only after twenty-six years that Spain made this other recognition.

Traversing the Atlantic Ocean, a space and more than a century in time, I come to the next historic instance which is so interesting to us all, while as a precedent it dominates the whole question. The long discord between the colonies and the mother country broke forth in blood on the 19th April, 1775. Inde-

[illegible] Congress, [illegible] July, 1776. The Independence [illegible] July, 1776. France entered into a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the United States, containing, among other things, a recognition of their Independence; and a Treaty of Alliance between the two parties to protect the commerce of the other, by convoy on the ocean, "against all attacks, force and violence"—(Statutes at Large, Vol. viii. p. 12)—and this Treaty on the 16th of January was communicated to the British Government by the French Ambassador, together with a formidable note, in which the United States are described as "in full possession of the Independence pronounced by the Act of the 4th July, 1776," and the British Government is warned that the King of France, "in order to protect effectually the legitimate commerce of his subjects and to secure the honor of his flag, has taken further measures with the United States." (Martens, Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, vol. 1, p. 464.) A further Treaty of Alliance, whose declared object was the maintenance of the Independence of the United States, had been signed on the same day; but this was not communicated, nor is there any evidence that it was known to the British Government at the time. The mere notification of the other was enough, for it was in itself an open Recognition of the new Power, with a promise of protection in the commercial relations, while the war was yet *flagrant between the two parties*. As such it must be regarded as an Armed Recognition, constituting in itself a belligerent act—aggravated and explained by the circumstances under which it was made—the warning, in the future of a menace, by which it was accompanied—the claim, doctrine pretensions by which it was preceded—and the convoy, as convoy against British cruisers, which for some time had been allowed to French ships-of-war to sail from French ports. In this way accepted by the British Government. The British Minister was summarily withdrawn from Paris, all French vessels in British harbors were seized, and on the 17th of March a message from the King was brought down to Parliament, which was in the usual form of a declaration of war against France. Fox, Burke, Pitt, Sheridan, "hard words" or attacks to dry-dating but the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, officially communicated by the French Ambassador, which was denounced by His Majesty as an "act inconsistent with all the forms and ceremony observed by the Courts of Versailles in their representatives of Sovereign Powers." War ensued between France and Great Britain on land and sea, in which Holland and Spain afterwards took part against Great Britain. With such allies a just cause prevailed. Great Britain by Provisional Articles signed at Paris 20th November, 1782, acknowledged the United States "to be free, sovereign and independent," and decided on the boundaries thereof. [illegible] of colonial interest was considerable, and the concur for it presented another striking instance more discussed, and something a precedent, if possible, more interesting still. This was when the Spanish Colonies in America, following the Northern example, broke away from the mother country and declared themselves independent. The contest began as early as 1810; but it was long continued and extended over an immense region—from New-Mexico and California in the North to Cape Horn. The Revolution was conducted by men of transcendent ability and energy, and upon the side of the Spanish Colonies, at least, it had the sympathy of the civilized world. Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, and upon the question of Recognition, constituting in itself a belligerent act—aggravated and explained by the circumstances under which it was made—the warning, in the future of a menace, by which it was accompanied—the claim, doctrine pretensions by which it was preceded—and the convoy, as convoy against British cruisers, which for some time had been allowed to French ships-of-war to sail from French ports. In this way accepted by the British Government. The British Minister was summarily withdrawn from Paris, all French vessels in British harbors were seized, and on the 17th of March a message from the King was brought down to Parliament, which was in the usual form of a declaration of war against France. Fox, Burke, Pitt, Sheridan

SEPT 1863

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Piano-forte Matinee.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hamlet.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—The Mystery of Audley Court.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.

NEW-YORK THEATRE, (No. 485 Broadway)—Rachel; Or, The Magic Star.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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Two copies one year....5 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have this morning full confirmation of the news of the occupation of Chattanooga by a portion of Gen. Rosecrans' army, published yesterday. Gen. Crittenden took peaceable possession on Thursday, and Gen. Wood was put in command of the place. The rebel infantry evacuated the place on Wednesday morning, but the cavalry did not leave until a short time before our forces entered it. The rebel line of retreat is along the Georgia State line of railroad, which is threatened by our advance, and is quite likely to be interfered with.

East Tennessee may now be considered as fully redeemed to the Union, as the last hold of the rebels upon it—Cumberland Gap—has fallen into our possession. The War Department received intelligence yesterday that the rebel garrison there surrendered on Wednesday afternoon, without firing a gun. The captures, we learn by a dispatch from Cincinnati, were 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery. The rebel garrison was commanded by Gen. Frazer.

Our advices from Morris Island direct are to the afternoon of Tuesday last—brought to Fortress Monroe by the steamer *New-York* yesterday. The island had been completely in our possession since Sunday. The rebels left behind them all their guns, nineteen in number, and seventy-five of their men were captured, instead of twelve, as reported in the rebel dispatches. When the *New-York* left two monitors and the *Ironsides* were bombarding Fort Moultrie, and it was reported that the rebel magazine had been blown up.

Gen. Gillmore's official report of the capture of batteries Wagner and Gregg is received. He states that our sappers had succeeded in carrying the crest of the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on its sea point, and an order had been issued to carry the place by assault on the morning of the 7th. On the night of the 6th, however, the enemy evacuated the island. They left everything behind them, including a large supply of excellent ammunition. Gen. Gillmore closes his dispatch with the announcement that the city and harbor of Charleston are now covered by his guns.

Our Washington correspondent has no doubt, from testimony in his possession, that within the last week or two Lee's army has been considerably depleted to reinforce Bragg and Beauregard.

The work laid out for Gen. Blunt and Gen. Steele in Arkansas is being accomplished in the best style, and soon the entire State will be in a condition to reassert its old love for the Union. On the 1st inst. Gen. Blunt took possession of Fort Smith, a force of 4,000 rebels in the vicinity skedaddling on the previous night. A portion of our forces pursued them twenty miles, and after a brief engagement scattered them in all directions. We also have the news of the evacuation of Little Rock by the rebels.

A letter from Norfolk professes to give the details of a plan which the rebels have on foot for the recapture of that city. It says that the expedition against the city is to be committed to Gen. Longstreet, and several Generals of lesser light, who are well acquainted with the topography of the country. The forces are to be divided and advanced from three different points. A large body of troops will be massed at Suffolk, to make a feint, and draw our troops there, while the attack is being made upon the city by another body, advancing through Princess Ann County with a strong reserve. A third party is to appear in the vicinity of Sewell's Point, while all this is going on, to attract the troops stationed north of the city.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic State Convention closed its labors yesterday. The platform adopted reaffirms the one of 1862, with additions regretting the President's recent letter, declaring the Constitution obligatory upon the Government and people in time of war as well as of peace, thanking the soldiers of the State for their gallantry, condemning the Conscription act, deprecating mob violence, and indorsing the Administration of Gov. Seymour in every respect. The ticket nominated is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Secretary of State | D. R. St. John. |
| Comptroller | Sanford E. Church. |
| Attorney-General | M. B. Champlin. |
| State Engineer | Van R. Richmond. |
| Treasurer | Wm. B. Lewis. |
| Canal Commissioner | W. W. Wright. |
| Inspector of State Prisons | D. B. McNeil. |
| Judge of Appeals | Wm. F. Allen. |

Bermuda papers of the 2d instant have been received, but they contain no news. The rebel steamer *Eugenia*, from Wilmington, N. C., with 401 bales of cotton, arrived at St. George on the 25th ult.

The price of Gold and Exchange were one per cent. lower yesterday on the news from Charleston and Chattanooga. The railway speculation was spirited, though the ultimate differences in price were against the market as compared with Tuesday afternoon. Money easy at 7 per cent.

Breadstuffs were in moderate demand, yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were declining; Oats were advancing. Provisions were in limited request and heavy. Groceries, Petroleum, Hay, Hops and Whisky were active and buoyant. Cotton was depressed and tending downward. The movements in other articles were restricted. Moderate freight engagements were reported at drooping rates.

### Our Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner's Speech.

We give up one-half of the entire surface of to-day's issue of the Times to the important speech upon our Foreign Relations, delivered by Senator Sumner, in this City, last night. The subject at the present moment is one of such deep public interest, and of such overshadowing National importance, that we believe we cannot do a greater service than by giving in full the views of one who, by his official position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, by his relations with some of the foremost publicists of England and France, and by his intimate knowledge of the whole subject, is capable of speaking with intelligence, if not with authority.

We can give no analysis or estimate of the discourse at this moment, as it was a late hour of the night before he concluded its delivery; but every intelligent citizen will doubtless give due study to its views and statements—which, we need not say, are set forth in a style highly ornate yet lucid, and distinguished by all the characteristics of a professed orator.

### The Copperhead State Convention.

This body took its place in Tweddle Hall with very much the same air that the culprit goes into the dock—as different from the bearing of the "unterrified Democracy" of other days as can be well imagined. It showed at once that it felt itself on the defence, and that the evidence was to be terribly against it. From the beginning to the end, it seemed to think of nothing but extenuation and deprecation. It did not challenge acquittal, but begged merciful consideration; and begged it, too, with a hang-dog look that unmistakably indicated that it had no hope of anything of the kind.

The unprecedented expedient was resorted to of summoning the Governor of the State to make a plea for the party. Gov. Seymour did his extraordinary part with very good grace. His long and elaborate speech was, with excellent judgment, pitched in a very humble key. It is impossible to conceive of a greater contrast between the tone and the spirit of this production, and that of the speech made by the same tongue in the Academy of Music in this City, on the Fourth of July last. This is as bland and as submissive, and supplicatory, as that was bitter and factious, and defiant. Honest men can attribute this difference to but one cause. The July speech was concocted at the very darkest hour of the struggle. Vicksburgh had not fallen; Gettysburgh had not been fought. Lee was marching in triumph through Pennsylvania, and the hearts of even the bravest were throbbing with fear lest Meade's army would be overwhelmed, and the rebel flag, within ten days, should float in Baltimore and Philadelphia, or over the National Capitol itself. It was in that fearful crisis that Horatio Seymour stood up before his followers in this City, and spent two good hours in seeking to arouse every malignant passion of the human heart against the Government. Had he been thoroughly persuaded that Lee was to triumph, and that his own business was to open the way for reconstruction *under* "the Confederacy," he could not have shaped his speech more fitly. That speech stands; it will not be forgotten, though times have changed. The Government is no longer pressed. Lee was overwhelmed, Vicksburgh became ours, and the glorious old flag has ever since gone on from conquering to conquer. When this same Horatio Seymour now courts the Union cause and speaks fair words for the war, an intelligent people will rate his blandishments at their real worth. He may protest with all the courtly grace he is master of, "I have never sought to embarrass this Government"—it will not avail. The record will stand as indissoluble as the adamant that he has done everything he dared to do to embarrass it by word and by act. Every man knows that his whole course has been in a different direction from that of Gov. Curtin, or Gov. Tod, or Gov. Morton, or Gov. Yates, and that it finally led to the necessity of garrisoning this City with forty regiments of troops in order that the laws of the Government might be enforced. Times have changed; and for aught we know Gov. Seymour's feelings may have changed with them. Very likely he may now not be at all disposed "to embarrass the Government." But nothing he can now say or do can obliterate the flagitious fact that when the Government most needed the moral and the material aid incident to his position, he devoted himself with greatest zeal to make it the object of popular distrust and hatred; and that he has systematically put obstacles in its path that it has never had to encounter in any other loyal State of this Union.

The resolutions of the Convention were all couched in the same subdued phrase. They evince a studious care to avoid all sharp issues, and confine themselves as far as possible to vague generalities. Notwithstanding all the vehement denunciation spent last Spring upon the President for his action toward Vallandigham,—action which Gov. Seymour, in his famous letter to the Albany Convention, treated as good and sufficient reason for stopping the war—not the remotest allusion is made to the case. In its place is an unmeaning resolution, restricted to the citizens of the State of New-York, and expressed in terms that no sane man would think of disputing. A sop is thrown to the soldiers for their courage and fortitude; but absolute silence is maintained on the question of giving them the suffrage, on which the Union Convention declared itself so explicitly. Not a word is uttered against the *constitutionality* of the Conscription act, upon which the Copperhead organs were at one time so obstreperous; the objections are all of the milder sort. The Anti-Conscription mob is allowed to have been "lawless and reckless." There is a resolution against any "claim of the right by the Federal Government to obliterate State boundaries and State rights," in which a doctrine is imputed to the Administration that it never held or thought of holding. As it stands it is unintelligible, and is sheer meandering. Again, there is another resolution, making a merit of repudiating the doctrine that "the President may dispense with the Constitution in time of war." There is no such doctrine. All that is contended for is, that the Constitution, in giving the right to make war, embraces *war powers*, and that therefore these war powers are constitutional. The man who denies it must call every march of our army over a rebel's field a trespass; every appropriation of a rebel's horse a robbery; every killing of a rebel in the field of battle, without judge or jury, a murder.

The single peace resolution, instead of being a denunciation of the management of the war, simply asks the Government to "manifest a policy of conciliation." But it exhibits a very prudent reserve in regard to the sort of conciliation and its method. It says nothing of any proclamation of amnesty—nothing of any overtures, or other advances, to the rebel Government or army. It opens no path, it suggests no measure. It says just enough to keep in countenance its old "olive branch" principles, and yet is very chary of committing itself against the prosecution of the war. The President, as is shown in his correspondence with Fernando Wood, believes in conciliation as firmly as any man; but he believes in it *after* the rebels have grounded their arms, and not before. He does not choose to put himself in the same attitude before armed traitors that Horatio Seymour did before the mob, and by entreaties and false promises try to wheedle them into a return to duty. With Washington, he believes that such public enemies are to be met by "authority," and not by "influence," and that the only condition of clemency must be *first* "a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws." The Convention did not venture to put forth distinctly any other doctrine. It was hardened with a sense that the people would not stand any other doctrine, and it therefore took care that its deliverance on the subject should be as indefinite and as wide from the real issue as possible.

The Convention throughout was a tame affair. It seemed to be haunted with a presentiment that the popular verdict was to be against it. It was its misfortune to meet under the shadow of the brightening fortunes of the war, and with a year's record of a State administration replete with guilt and shame. It was a mighty change from the situation last year, and the effect was just what might have been anticipated.

### The Supervisors' Loan.

Less than half of the money called for by the Board of Supervisors under the Two Million Relief ordinance has as yet been subscribed. We hope the whole of the sum that is still lacking will be promptly furnished by the Insurance Companies and by capitalists. A good part of the subscriptions thus far has come from those who are not in the habit of subscribing to public loans. Yet this loan is an inviting and perfectly safe one, and there is no doubt of its legalization by the Legislature. If the amount called for were subscribed at once, the operations of the Supervisors' Committee would very soon be brought to a just and satisfactory close.

The Common Council Three Million bill, on the other hand, is neither fair nor honest. Its aim and spirit are entirely different from those of the Supervisors' provision. It is quite certain that this loan will never proceed any further than the bill calling for it.

The Supervisors' Committee are now holding daily sessions, and are performing their duties with eminent satisfaction to all parties. The cases of the drafted men who claim the benefit of the bill are examined into with the greatest care. As far as is possible, every man is required to furnish a substitute, and to the latter, after proper examination, and after his entry into the service, the $300, which thus becomes a bounty, are paid. If it is impossible for the drafted man to furnish a substitute the Committee themselves furnish one for him. Of the sixty-two drafted men before the Committee on Wednesday, every one furnished a substitute, and yesterday forty substitutes were furnished. The Supervisors' bill thus subserves the object of procuring men for the army and filling up the ranks. The Common Council bill, if it were carried into effect, would subserve no such object. It was not intended as a means of furnishing recruits, but simply as a means for plundering the public, and distributing the plunder among such men as constituted our July rioters. No money, no trust was ever more honestly administered than the loan of the Board of Supervisors. The Committee is absolutely non-partisan—its members consisting of equal numbers from the two great political bodies. Mayor Opdyke himself does not exceed Sheriff Lynch in his labors and anxieties to carry out faithfully and patriotically the principles of the bill, and to secure justice at once to the public, to those who are drafted and to the substitutes—as well as to secure recruits to our armies.

We trust, therefore, that that part of the Supervisors' loan as yet untaken will at once be promptly subscribed.

### Operations on the North Carolina Coast.

The United States steam transport *Daniel Webster*, Phillips, from Fortress Monroe in twenty-four hours, arrived last night. On the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M., inside of Cape Henry, was boarded by a boat belonging to frigate *Minnesota*, from the blockading fleet, off Wilmington, N. C. She reported being on shore with her boats, and had a fight with some rebels, killing twelve, and capturing two guns, which they brought with them. The *Minnesota* is bound up to Fortress Monroe. At 2 P. M., off Hog Island, exchanged signals with steamships *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, bound South.

## OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

### Nineteen Guns and Seventy-five Men Captured on Morris Island.

### The Magazine of Moultrie Reported Blown Up.

### GEN. GILLMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The steamer *New-York*, Capt. Chisholm, arrived to-day from Morris Island.

Capt. Chisholm reports that he left at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Morris Island had been completely in our possession since Sunday.

We captured 21 guns and 75 men.

Two monitors and the *Ironsides* were besieging Fort Moultrie when the *New-York* left.

It was reported that we had blown up the magazine in Moultrie.

#### NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Col. Edward E. Potter, Chief of Staff, telegraphed from Fortress Monroe to-day to Gen. Halleck that when on Tuesday afternoon Capt. Chisholm, of the steamer *New-York*, left Charleston harbor, the rebel flag was still flying at Fort Sumter, but no guns were mounted, and only a very small force remained there.

Five monitors and the *Ironsides* engaged Batteries Beauregard and Bee from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M. on Tuesday, the 8th. A shell from one of the monitors exploded in the magazine of Fort Moultrie, and the southwestern parapet was seriously damaged by the explosion.

#### OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The following was received here this afternoon:

Department of the South, Headquarters in the Field, Sept. 7, 1863.

*Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:*

General: I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, masking all its guns; and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide.

About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but 75 of them made their escape from Cummings' Point in small boats.

Captured dispatches show that Fort Wagner was commanded by Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1,400 effective men; and Battery Gregg by between 100 and 200. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind, its bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding 1,800 men, remaining intact after the most terrific bombardment to which any work was ever subjected.

We have captured 19 pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition.

The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General, very
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 10.

ANOTHER REBEL INVASION URGED.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 7th urges Lee to a new invasion of Pennsylvania, in a leader of which the following is a sample extract:

"*The success of the Northern Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should Gen. Lee once more advance on Meade.* Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced, that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the boastful braggadocio of the Yankee official reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as a confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats, unable to gainsay such evidence, will be constrained to enter the contest for the Speakership shorn of the principal part of their strength—the disgraceful mismanagement and conduct of the war. Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy has ever produced. He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results which in their bearing upon this war will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories. *Let him drive Meade into Washington and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid and give confidence to their wavering. He will embolden the Peace party should he again cross the Potomac,* for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes. It matters not whether the advance be made for purposes of permanent occupation or simply for a grand raid, it will demonstrate that in the third year of the war they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defence of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not yet been secured. A Fall campaign into Pennsylvania, with the hands of our soldiers untied—not for indiscriminate plunder, demoralizing and undisciplining the army, but a campaign for systematic and organized retaliation and punishment—would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress, strengthening the Democrats and mollifying even Hardshell fanaticism itself. The damages which the last campaign inflicted, if augmented by another this Fall, when presented to the Lincoln Government, would, unless paid, greatly exasperate the people against an Administration which neither defends the State nor reimburses its citizens for the losses which its own imbecility has produced. And if these damages are paid the debt is increased, the taxes raised, and the burdens imposed, will accomplish the same end. Let the great and important fact be constantly kept in tangible and threatening aspect before the people of Pennsylvania that, notwithstanding they have opened the Mississippi and are besieging Charleston and threatening East Tennessee, and Georgia and Alabama—that, notwithstanding all this, Pennsylvania is not safe from invasion, and Washington City is again beleaguered in this third year of the war. *The road to peace lies through Pennsylvania, via Washington.*"

DEPLETION OF LEE'S ARMY.

There is scarcely a doubt that Lee's army is being depleted to reinforce Beauregard and Bragg. Up to within a week there was no positive evidence that this was so, but it is now reduced to a certainty. Our intelligence to this effect is corroborated by advices from L. L. Crounse, who writes that Longstreet's corps has been ordered West and South, the larger portion of it going to Bragg, the balance, probably one division, to Charleston. Hood's division of this corps moved from their camp near Fredericksburgh on Tuesday morning, the 8th, at 3 o'clock, and it is quite generally understood among their private soldiers that it was going to Charleston. A column of fifteen to twenty thousand men can, in one week, be easily thrown by the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad to Bristol or Greeneville, in East Tennessee.

### DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 10.

TRADE IN TENNESSEE.

A deputation of Nashville merchants waited upon Secretary Chase to-day, to ask for the removal of certain restrictions from the trade of Nashville and Middle Tennessee. It is probable that the object of their visit will be accomplished in the pending modifications of commercial regulations applicable to Western commerce.

A RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

The Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, to-day granted an injunction in favor of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company against the Corporation of Washington. This indicates a final settlement of the protracted controversy, which will leave the Company in full possession of their franchise. They are now building across the Potomac a substantial railroad bridge, which is far advanced toward completion.

PENSIONS.

During the month of August there were granted enrolled army pensions to 1,360 widows, mothers, &c., and 1,252 to others.

## THE CAPTURE OF CHATTANOOGA.

### Gen. Wood in Command of the Place.

### THE REBELS IN RAPID RETREAT.

### Our Advance Threatening the Georgia State Road.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Trenton, Ga., 9th, says:

"At 12 o'clock to-day Gen. Crittenden took peaceable possession of Chattanooga.

Gen. Wood was put in command of the place.

The principal portion of the rebel infantry left Chattanooga yesterday morning—their cavalry remaining till this morning.

The headquarters of the department will probably be at Chattanooga to-morrow.

The rebels are in rapid retreat, but our communications are such that they can hardly get off with all their forces. They are cutting down trees and using other means to obstruct our further passage over the mountains.

Our advance threatens the Georgia State Road, which is the rebel line of retreat."

## CUMBERLAND GAP IN OUR POSSESSION.

### It is Surrendered Without a Gun Being Fired.

### 2,000 Prisoners and 14 Pieces of Artillery Captured.

### Enthusiastic Reception of Our Forces in Knoxville.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A telegram received at 11 A. M. to-day from the operator at Crab Orchard, states that Cumberland Gap surrendered yesterday afternoon, Sept. 9, at 4 o'clock, without the firing of a gun.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cumberland Gap, 9th inst., says:

"Gen. Frazer, with 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, surrendered at 4 o'clock to-day to Gen. Shackelford, commanding Gen. Burnside's advance. Our forces are now in possession of the Gap."

Cincinnati, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A dispatch to the *Gazette*, dated Knoxville, 4th, says:

"The great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee—a great bloodless victory. The campaign was skillfully planned and energetically executed. Such was the rapidity of our movements, that the rebels, taken unawares, fled before us without destroying property. At Loudon they attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetuosity of the Second Tennessee regiment broke them to fragments. Three steamboats, three locomotives, and a large number of cars were captured there. The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered. Thousands of people, of every age, size, color and condition lined the way, their shouts and tears intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme.

Gen. Burnside's address to the soldiers and people assured them of protection, and that while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the Government.

Gen. Carter also spoke in touching terms of their sufferings, and praised their determination and courage. Col. Saunders was called out amid shouts of welcome.

Col. Gilbert has been appointed Military Governor, and Gen. Carter Provost Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

A second dispatch says: "Our right wing is within easy reach of Gen. Rosecrans' left. The rebels regarded our expedition as a raid until the last moment. The march of 250 miles was a hard one, but was conducted in good order. Our trains are all well up with their columns."

## FURTHER FROM JAPAN.

### The Japanese Government Seeking to Avoid a War.

San Francisco, Monday, Sept. 7.

By further accounts from Japan it appears that the Japanese Government had attempted to avoid war with foreigners, having not only paid all the indemnity demanded by England, but also made a satisfactory apology; but this displeased the Damios, and much discontent existed throughout the country. A Damio, who owns territory along the Strait of Simonoseki, in the Province of Nagoti, recklessly fired from his forts upon ships of all nationalities that passed.

He had also two steamers fitted up as war vessels, with heavy guns, which aided the forts in the attack. These are the vessels supposed to have been destroyed by the *Wyoming*. At the latest dates a large British fleet was at Kanagawa, under Admiral Kuiper, and was about to sail for the Strait of Simonoseki. It is further stated that the Prince of Nagoti does not care for reverses, as he has the assurance that nearly all the Damios will soon join him in active hostilities. The largest fire of many years took place in Yeddo July 15. The residences of thirty Damios and a vast amount of property were destroyed.

## IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

### Capture of Fort Smith by General Blunt.

### Little Rock Evacuated by the Rebels.

Leavenworth, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Official intelligence of the capture of Fort Smith, Ark., reached here this evening.

On the 31st ult., Gen. Blunt encamped within two miles of Cooper and Cabell, who had a force of 4,000 rebels west of the fort. Next morning he marched to attack them, but they had fled. Col. Cloud chased Cabell twenty miles south, and had a brief engagement, but after a few rounds Cabell's men fled in all directions. Our loss was eight wounded. Capt. Lane, of the Second Kansas regiment, was killed.

Before Col. Cloud returned Gen. Blunt fell seriously ill, and he will return homeward as soon as he can get up.

The Creeks have nearly all deserted the rebels. McIntosh has gone toward Red River with only 150 men out of his two regiments. No rebel force will remain in the Indian Territory.

Contrabands are flocking to Fort Smith.

The rebels have evacuated Little Rock and removed forty miles to Fort Washington, which they are fortifying.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT BAYOU METAIRE.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A special to the *Commercial*, from Duvall's Bluff, Aug. 28, states that Gen. Davidson moved on the rebel works at Bayou Metoie on the 27th, and after an engagement of an hour and a quarter, succeeded in driving the rebels from their intrenchments. The engagement was confined to artillery and sharpshooters firing from under cover. The rebels had 3,000 men and three pieces of artillery. They retreated across the river, burning the bridge behind them, and took up a strong position in the woods on the west side of the bayou, where their sharpshooters can pick off any person approaching the east bank.

The bayou cannot be crossed without pontoons. Gen. Steele moves forward in the morning.

### NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Miramon Appointed by Forey Commander of the Mexican Forces—Doings of the "Triumvirate," &c.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama. She brings dates *via* Manzanillo from Guanajuato to the 19th ult. and from the City of Mexico to the 13th ult.

Miramon had been appointed by Gen. Forey commander of the Mexican forces.

The Triumvirate had notified the representatives of foreign Governments that a legal Government had been provided for Mexico, and they had been requested to recognize the Triumvirate as constituting such Government.

The American and Central American Ministers replied that they must recognize the Juarez Government until further instructions from their Governments.

Comonfort and Doblado had published strong appeals urging the Mexicans to continue to resist the French.

### California and British Columbia.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Sailed, ship *Orpheus*, for Liverpool, with 400 barrels copper ore, 300 casks tallow, 2,500 sacks wheat.

Three passengers, who arrived yesterday from British Columbia per steamer *Brother Jonathan*, deposited in the San Francisco Mint 12,000 ounces of gold-dust, worth $200,000. This treasure was not on the steamer's manifest, but was concealed by the owners in their baggage to save freight-money. The owners employed twenty men part of last year in exploring their mines in Caribou District, and commenced to take out gold in January, and 102 ounces have been taken out in a single day. The average yield was 100 ounces per day. Mining news from Caribou District on the whole is favorable. Rich quartz veins had been discovered. A few of the principal claims continued to pay largely. In others there was considerable disappointment on account of delayed returns.

Arrived—Ship *Windward*, from New-York.

Arrived—Steamer *Brother Jonathan*, from the Northern coast, with $105,000 in treasure from Victoria, and $133,000 from Oregon.

### The Kansas Troubles.

THE RECENT ARREST OF MAYOR ANTHONY.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Leavenworth, 9th, says: Mayor Anthony was arrested by two detectives, aided by twenty soldiers, who, without a word with friends, or a moment's delay, placed him in a wagon and started toward Kansas City at a rapid pace. Mayor Anthony was taken to Gen. Ewing's headquarters, and after two hours' consultation with the detectives and some telegraphing to Leavenworth, was released. During his arrest he was by order of Gen. Ewing prohibited from private conversation, and from telegraphing or writing to his friends in Leavenworth, without submitting his dispatches or letters to Gen. Ewing. The Mayor returned this evening. Hundreds of citizens are going out to meet him. He addressed a vast throng for two or three hours, giving a long statement of the facts of his arrest, and denouncing Ewing in bitter terms. He said Ewing had agreed to revoke his order declaring martial law, and that no detective should hereafter arrest any citizen. Everybody here without respect to party, denounces the arrest in unqualified terms.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A special to the *Democrat* dated Leavenworth 9th, says:

The meeting at Paola, yesterday, was organized by appointing Lieutenant-Gov. Osborn, chairman. The crowd in attendance numbered over 3,000 armed men. Many were prevented from coming by Gen. Schofield's order and the rain storm. Gen. Lane was introduced and spoke in the open air for three hours. The rain poured down incessantly. He was very bitter on Gen. Schofield, and the Gamble resolutions were adopted, declaring that the policy now forced upon Missouri and Kansas, is one which will give immunity to the rebel sympathizers, and expose loyalists to massacre; that clemency to guerrillas and rebels is cruelty to loyalists; that the loyal people who furnish the army and popular power which sustain the Government, have a legitimate right to a voice in the selection of a military commander to rule over them; that the reëstablishment of the Department of Kansas is imperatively demanded; that peace, security or success in the field cannot be expected until the vast territory embraced in this Department is placed under the control of a single commander-in-chief; inasmuch as the people of Kansas are able and willing to destroy bushwhackers, and their services are requested by Schofield's order No. 92, which prohibits them from crossing the line, the military authorities are asked for immunity, rest and security in the future, and for this purpose it is demanded that they station in every neighborhood in Southern Kansas a sufficient force to secure the protection of the inhabitants; that the military authorities shall seize 200 of the men who are bushwhackers to-day and farmers to-morrow, and hold them as hostages, to be executed whenever a raid is made upon Kansas; that if the Government continues to impose on us an offensive system, we ask our Congressional delegation to urge the immediate return of every Kansas regiment.

Eighteen delegates were appointed to visit Washington.

### Judge Cadwallader's Decision on the Enrollment Act.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Judge Cadwallader, of the United States District Court, in a case before him yesterday, declared the Enrollment Act unconstitutional.

# THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

## THE PLATFORM LAID DOWN.

### President Lincoln's Letter "Regretted."

### The State Ticket—D. B. St. John for Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Democratic Union State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, when the delegations from the several Judicial Districts reported the following selections for members of the State Committee:

First District, Peter B. Sweeney and John E. Develin; Second District, Homer A. Nelson and Benjamin J. Carpenter; Third District, Peter Cagger and Jacob Hardenburgh; Fourth District, R. H. Cushney and Edwin Dodge; Fifth District, John A. Greene, Jr., and Lorenzo Carroll; Sixth District, Duncan C. Magee and Dow Russell; Seventh District, Wm. C. Rowley and Elmore P. Ross; Eighth District, Dean Richmond and A. P. Laning.

The report was adopted.

HENRY C. MURPHY, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series, remarking that they had been agreed upon without dissent:

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention of 1862, viz: *First*—that we will continue to render the Government our sincere and united support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore "the Union as it was," and to maintain "the Constitution as it is," believing that sacred instrument founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constituted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose; *Second*—that by the following resolution, unanimously passed by Congress in July, 1861, the Government was pledged to the policy inculcated therein, and which cannot be departed from without violation of the public faith:

"*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the dismunionists of the Southern States now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of party or section, or any other cause, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest, or for interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired—and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

*Third*—That we have the fullest confidence in the loyalty of the citizens of the State of New-York, reiterate the sentiments heretofore expressed by the Democratic party, that illegal and unconstitutional arrests and imprisonment of citizens of this State are without the justification of necessity, and should be discontinued; and we denounce such arrests as a usurpation and a crime, and that the freedom of the Press, equally protected by the Constitution, ought to be maintained.

*Resolved*, That in view of our recent victories, and the manifestations of a returning allegiance on the part of North Carolina and other seceded States, it becomes the Government to manifest a policy of conciliation—that such policy is demanded alike by patriotism and by a wise statesmanship which seeks to avoid the uncertainties of the future by bringing this exhausting war to a speedy close, not only by the exertion of power, but by an enlarged line of action, which shall encourage the Union sentiment of the South and unite more thoroughly the people of the North—that, therefore, we regret President LINCOLN's late letter, which, while reiterating theoretically and unconstitutionality of the emancipation policy, contemplating no measure for the restoration of the Union, but looking to an indefinite protraction of the war for abolition purposes, points to no future but national bankruptcy and the subversion of our institutions.

*Resolved*, That the doctrine of the right of States to secede from the Federal Government is not more false in Constitution, than the claim of the right by the Federal Government to obliterate State boundaries and State rights, and that, therefore, we repudiate the doctrine put forward by the Administration—"that no seceded State returning to its allegiance, shall be permitted to assume its place in the Union, until it has conformed in its Constitution to the will of the party in power."

*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is obligatory upon the Government and the People in time of War as well as in Peace, and the doctrine that the President may dispense with the Constitution in time of War, subverts all constitutional liberty, and turns the Government into a military despotism, and is a revival of the odious prerogative of the dispensing power claimed by the STUARTS of England.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the people of the State are due to the gallant soldiers of New-York, who, on the first intimation of public danger, voluntarily rallied to the standard of the country, and who have borne it victorious through so many battle-fields; we shall ever honor the memory of those who have fallen; we will ever cherish and protect the brave survivors.

*Resolved, That the abortive results of the recent Conscription act of Congress, not less unjust, vexatious and oppressive both in its character and manner of execution, which have excited general distrust, should admonish the Administration how much wiser it would be to place its reliance on the voluntary action of a gallant and patriotic people, ever ready to defend their institutions and their honor.*

*Resolved*, That we condemn all mob violence as a crime against the people and against Republican government; that whether the spirit of misrule and disregard of constitutional and legal obligations take the form of the "higher law of fanaticism," or "the lower law of the mob," they are equally emanations of the spirit of disloyalty, and should be suppressed at all hazards.

*Resolved*, That the administration of HORATIO SEYMOUR as Governor of New-York, meets our highest approval—his devotion to the dignity and interests of the State—his fearless assertion of the rights of the citizen—his fidelity to the Constitution, the administrative energy evinced in promptly sending the militia of the State to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate forces, and the vigor which he displayed in putting down a lawless and reckless mob, and the statesmanship exhibited in his whole public action, present a record of which not only our own State but the whole American people may justly be proud.

Adopted without debate.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates.

The following is the result of the first ballot for Secretary of State:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geo. G. Scott | 39 | Chas. Goodyear | 25 |
| John J. Taylor | 32 | F. D. Flanders | 2 |
| D. B. St. John | 30 | | |

On the second ballot the name of CHAS. GOODYEAR was withdrawn:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. B. St. John | 53 | John J. Taylor | 31 |
| Geo. G. Scott | 41 | | |

On the third ballot the name of JOHN J. TAYLOR was withdrawn:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. B. St. John | 67 | F. D. Flanders | 2 |
| Geo. G. Scott | 58 | | |

Whereupon the nomination of D. B. ST. JOHN for candidate for Secretary of State was made unanimous.

SANFORD E. CHURCH was nominated for Comptroller by acclamation.

For Attorney-General, AMASA J. PARKER, JAMES S. THAYER, M. B. CHAMPLIN, GILBERT DEAN and A. S. SULLIVAN were named. Mr. PARKER and Mr. THAYER declined, and the ballot resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. B. Champlin | 117 | A. S. Sullivan | 2 |
| Gilbert Dean | 31 | | |

The nomination of M. B. CHAMPLIN was made unanimous.

For State Engineer, VAN R. RICHMOND received 100 votes and E. CROCKER 17 votes, and the nomination of Mr. RICHMOND was made unanimous.

For Treasurer, WM. B. LEWIS, PHILIP J. PORTHEIMER and S. S. HAMELL were nominated, and the ballot resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. B. Lewis | 72 | P. J. Portheimer | 5 |
| S. S. Hamell | 42 | | |

The nomination of Mr. LEWIS was made unanimous.

For Canal Commissioner, W. W. WRIGHT was nominated by acclamation.

For Inspector of State Prisons:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. B. McNeil | 84 | Bishop Perkins | 6 |
| Geo. Kuesser | 18 | F. D. Flanders | 1 |
| Dr. Bergmann | 8 | | |

On motion of Mr. PURDY, the nomination of Mr. DAVID B. MCNEIL was made unanimous.

WM. F. ALLEN, of Oswego, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The thanks of the Convention were then voted to the officers, and with cheers for the ticket, for Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. MCCLELLAN, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

### Meeting of State Committees.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Constitutional Union Executive Committee adjourned to-day, after resolving not to take any further action at present with regard to filling the balance of their ticket.

The Anti-Prohibition State Committee have resolved to hold their annual State Convention at the Voorhees House in Syracuse, Oct. 1.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Delevan House this afternoon, and organized by electing DEAN RICHMOND Chairman, and PETER CAGGER Secretary.

### Informal Opening of the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Last night Manager HARRISON opened his new theatre to the inspection of his friends, the Press, and many of the principal citizens of Brooklyn. The house was brilliantly illuminated throughout, and the spacious saloons in the front of the building as well as the auditorium of the theatre were filled with a gay and fashionable assemblage. Mr. HARRISON, Mr. BAKER, *the stage manager, Mr. ROGERS, the Treasurer*, and Mr. BENTON, the proprietor of the house, were everywhere present making welcome their guests and disclosing the beauties of one of the prettiest places of entertainments in the country.

The peculiar beauty and harmony of color which, in a large degree, assist in rendering the theatre so decided an artistic success, were the theme of universal comment. The fresco work deserves the notice of every lover of art in our midst. It is the first American effort of the artist, Mr. WILMARTH.

The orchestra is well-balanced and in admirable tempor, forming an attraction which the music-lovers of Brooklyn will not fail to regard.

On Monday night Mr. HARRISON will open the Park to the public with "Married Life" and "The Loan of a Lover." The books are ready this morning at the box office.

# THE REBEL PIRATE GEORGIA.

### Capture of the Ships Constitution and City of Bath.

Capt. WEBSTER, late of the ship *Constitution*, captured by the privateer *Georgia*, makes the following statement: June 25, at 6 A. M., in sight of the Island of Trinidad, South Atlantic Ocean, lat. 20° 31' S., long. 29° 10' W., made a steamer with English colors flying, close under the land; I hoisted the American ensign and continued on my course with all sail set, the steamer steering directly for us; 8 A. M. she fired a blank cartridge; I paid no attention, but continued on my course; 8:30 A. M. she fired two shots, which fell short; at 9 A. M., steamer being near, and seeing no way to escape, I deemed it best to heave to; in the meantime they had lowered the English and hoisted the Confederate flag; they came alongside and sent a boat with First Lieutenant and boat's crew, all armed, on board, demanded the ship's papers, and ordered me on board the steamer; the commander, Capt. MAURY, who after examining the papers, told me he considered my ship a prize to the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, and myself and crew prisoners, ordering us on board our ship to stand in under the Island and anchor in twenty fathoms. Having anchored about 4 o'clock, the steamer keeping near by, the prize crew then took full charge and commenced searching the ship, taking all the fire arms, chronometers, quadrants, sextants and charts, with all navigation books, and even the knives and razors belonging to us. On the 26th commenced taking out some of the cargo, which, being coal, they were glad to get. On the 28th the steamer took the ship *City of Bath*, from Callao for Antwerp, said ship having a French cargo; they ransomed her for $20,000; we were put on board of her, not having sufficient water; touched at Pernambuco, where my crew were delivered to the American Consul—14 men—six having joined the steamer; myself and family, with first and second officers remained on board the *City of Bath*, as the Consul would do nothing for us. When standing into Pernambuco Roads saw the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, and signalized her; she sent a boat on board to whom we gave the whereabouts of the *Georgia*, and how they might be likely to find her, as she secretes herself under the island and cannot be seen more than four or five miles off.

Aug. 17, in lat. 32° 30', lon. 40° 30', fell in with Italian bark *Emma*, Capt. CORRESA, for New-York, who kindly received us on board, giving us every accommodation in his power, for which myself, wife and officers take this method of returning our sincere thanks for his kindness while on his vessel.

The *Constitution* was from New-York for Shanghai, with a cargo of 990 tons of coal, and was owned by NAPIER & WELSFORD, of this City.

### Two Pirate Steamers off Fayal.

A correspondent writes to the New-Bedford *Standard*, from Fayal, under date of July 25, as follows:

"On the 8th and 14th of this month two steamers were seen off Flores. One was seen to overhaul a schooner. She was a two-masted steamer. The other was a three-masted steamer, and was seen in chase of a Dutch ship. She would not stop until the steamer fired three shots at her. This will be a good warning to our outward bound whalers. The news comes from St. George's this morning that there was a naval battle fought between the *Kearsarge* and another vessel unknown. The *Kearsarge* on the 23d took the British steamer *June*, off these islands, but let her go after detaining her twenty-four hours. We expect to hear that more whalers have been burnt.

### Lord Lyons.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Lord LYONS leaves for Montreal to-day, whence he proceeds to Frederickton, N. B.

New Governors are to be appointed for New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

A survey has been ordered to find an interior route for an Intercolonial Railway.

### Railway Accident.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 10.

On Tuesday night, during a severe storm, the freight train on the Little Miami Railroad ran into a broken culvert near Corwin, instantly killing the engineer, fireman and brakeman. Four cars laden with whisky and tobacco, took fire, and were consumed.

### Sporting.

The base ball match between the Atlantics and Mutuals was played yesterday at Hoboken, and was won by the Atlantics, by 15 to 11.

### Trotting Match at Union Course.

A trotting match takes place to-day on the Union Course for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between two celebrated Eastern horses, who have made their mile in less than 2:30.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange.** SEPT. 10, 1863.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co. | 106¾ | 400 Bucks Co. L. Co. | 2¾ |
| 2,500 Treas. 7.3-10 p. ct. | | 600 N. Y. Cen. R. | 133 |
| Notes...Oct. & Ap. | 106⅞ | 1800 do. | 133¼ |
| 9,800 do. | 106⅞ | 700 do. | 133⅛ |
| 17,000 U. S. 5-20s C. | 90⅞ | 500 do. | 133 |
| 1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86 | 109 | 1450 do. | 133¾ |
| 1,000 Ill. War Loan | 100 | 400 do. | s30. 133⅜ |
| 1,000 N. C. State 6s | 60 | 50 do. | s30. 133⅜ |
| 3,600 Mo. State 6s | 70 | 600 do. | b18 134 |
| 15,000 do. | 70⅛ | 32 Erie R. Pref. | 105 |
| 60,000 do. | 70⅛ | 300 do. | 105⅛ |
| 11,000 N. Y. C. 6s | 107 | 50 do. | 105¾ |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 7s | 109 | 200 do. | s30. 105 |
| 20,000 Hud. R. 2d Mg. | 129 | 100 do. | b16. 105⅛ |
| 2,000 Mich. So. 2d M. | 106⅜ | 200 do. | b30. 105⅛ |
| 3,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. | 119 | 100 Hudson R. R. | 144 |
| 4,000 Mich. S. S. F. | 112 | 400 do. | 142 |
| 4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs | 117 | 500 do. | 142⅛ |
| 4,000 Alt. & T. H. in B. | 102 | 600 Har. Railroad | 140 |
| 5,000 C. & N. W. 2d s. | 64⅛ | 100 do. | s30. 140⅛ |
| 1,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st | 103⅛ | 100 do. | s10. 141 |
| 2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st | 106⅞ | 600 do. | 142 |
| 21,000 Am. Gold | 131⅛ | 300 do. | 142⅛ |
| 1,500 do. | 131⅛ | 200 Harlem R. Pref. | b30. 135 |
| 40,000 do. | 131⅛ | 950 M. S. & N. I. | 94 |
| 8000 Canton Company | 33 | 100 do. | 94⅛ |
| 825 do. | 32⅞ | 450 do. | 94⅛ |
| 50 Bank of Commerce | 103⅛ | 100 do. | s10 94 |
| 10 Imp. & Trad. Bank | 106⅛ | 100 do. | b10 94⅛ |
| 10 Market Bank | 103 | 100 do. | 94⅛ |
| 800 Am. Coal Co. | 68 | 250 Mich. Cen. R. | 120 |
| 100 Del. & H. Ca. Co. | 160 | 100 do. | 119⅞ |
| 10 do. | 161 | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. | 116⅞ |
| 100 Cumb. Coal Prf. | 32 | 100 do. | 117 |
| 525 do. | 32⅛ | 200 Ill. Cen. R. S. | 126 |
| 100 do. | b30 33 | 1100 do. | 126⅛ |
| 200 do. | s30 32 | 400 do. | 126¾ |
| 100 Quicksilv. M. Co. | 68 | 5000 Ill. Cen. Can. B. S. | 105 |
| 100 do. | 65 | 500 Clev. & P. R. | 100⅛ |
| 150 do. | 64 | 600 do. | 100⅛ |
| 100 do. | 63 | 200 do. | 100 |
| 100 do. | 62 | 400 Gal. & Chi. R. | 108⅛ |
| 300 Pacific M. S. Co. | 224 | 150 do. | 108⅛ |
| 100 do. | b30. 226 | 12 do. | 108 |
| 500 Reading R. | 117 | 100 Chi. & R. Is. | s30. 108⅛ |
| 300 do. | 116⅞ | 50 do. | 108⅛ |
| 200 do. | s30. 116⅞ | 150 do. | s30. 108⅛ |
| 600 do. | b15. 117 | 100 do. | 109 |
| 300 do. | b60. 117 | 50 Chi., B. & Q. R. | 109 |
| 200 do. | b10. 116⅞ | 500 Mil. & P. D. C. R. | 77 |
| 500 do. | 116⅞ | 200 do. | b30 78 |
| 500 do. | s15. 116⅞ | 100 do. | 78⅛ |
| 400 do. | 116⅞ | 300 do. | b18 77⅞ |
| 1050 Erie R. | 107 | 100 Tol. & Wab. | 74⅛ |
| 100 do. | s15. 107 | 100 do. | 74 |
| 500 do. | 106⅞ | 350 Pitts., F. W. & C. | 83⅛ |
| 600 do. | b10. 107 | 100 do. | s30 83⅛ |
| 100 do. | b15. 107 | 100 do. | 83⅛ |
| 100 do. | b30. 107 | 200 do. | b15 84 |
| 150 do. | 106⅞ | 100 do. | b30 84⅛ |
| 200 do. | s30. 106⅞ | 300 A. & T. H. R. | 92 |
| 400 do. | b30 106⅞ | 150 Chi. & N. W. | 35⅛ |
| 500 do. | 106⅞ | 200 do. | 35⅛ |
| 200 do. | 106⅞ | 50 Chi. & Alt. P. | 90 |
| 1300 do. | 106⅞ | 100 Mar. & Cin. 2d Prf | 40 |
| 100 do. | s30. 106 | 50 Little Miami R. | 120 |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 Mo. St. 6s | 70⅛ | 1200 Reading R. | b10. 118 |
| 5,000 do. | 70⅛ | 1600 do. | 118 |
| 16,000 do. | 70⅛ | 800 do. | 118⅛ |
| 4,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 | 66 | 300 M. S. & N. I. | 94⅛ |
| 850 Canton Co. | 33 | 200 do. | 94⅛ |
| 100 do. | s10 33 | 200 H. & A. N. L. G. S. | 102 |
| 100 Cumb. Coal Prf. | 33⅛ | 50 Nor. & Wor. R. | 92 |
| 200 do. | 33⅛ | 400 Ill. Cen. R. S. | 127⅛ |
| 100 do. | s15 32 | 500 do. | 127⅛ |
| 25 do. | 32 | 150 Clev. & P. R. | 100 |
| 100 N. Y. C. R. | 133 | 100 do. | b10. 100 |
| 200 do. | 133⅛ | 200 do. | 99⅞ |
| 2000 do. | 133⅛ | 2000 do. | b30 100 |
| 40 do. | 134 | 200 Gal. & Chic. R. | 109 |
| 500 Erie R. | 107 | 200 Cleve. & Tol. R. | 118⅛ |
| 100 do. | b10. 107 | 500 do. | b10. 118⅛ |
| 300 do. | b30. 107⅛ | 150 Chi. & R. I. R. | 109 |
| 200 do. | 106⅞ | 100 do. | b30. 109⅛ |
| 1000 Harlem R. | 145 | 100 do. | 109⅛ |
| 200 do. | 145⅛ | 500 P., Ft. W. & C. | 84 |
| 150 do. | 145⅞ | 100 do. | 84⅞ |

**PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 Cum. Coal Prf. | 32⅞ | 1600 Reading R. | 117⅞ |
| 100 do. | c 32⅞ | 200 M. S. & N. I. | 95⅛ |
| 100 Canton Co. | b3 33 | 100 do. | s3 95⅛ |
| 500 Quartz H. M. Co. | s30 19⅞ | 200 do. | c 95⅛ |
| 400 do. | 19⅞ | 600 do. | c 95 |
| 1200 Bucks Co. L. Co. | 2⅞ | 300 do. | s3 95 |
| 1050 do. | b5 3 | 300 do. | s10 95 |
| 250 do. | 2⅞ | 100 do. | 95 |
| 500 do. | s3 2⅞ | 500 do. | s10 94⅞ |
| 800 N. Y. Cen. R. | 134⅛ | 600 Ill. Cen. R. S. | 127 |
| 1100 do. | c 134⅛ | 1000 Clev. & Pitts. R. | 100⅛ |
| 100 do. | s10. 134 | 100 Gal. & Chi. R. | 109 |
| 100 do. | c. 134 | 300 Clev. & Tol. | b3 118 |
| 500 do. | s3. 134 | 200 do. | 118 |
| 100 do. | s3. 134⅛ | 100 Chic. & N. W. R. | 35⅛ |
| 110C Erie Railway | 107 | 300 do. | 36⅞ |
| 200 do. | s3. 106⅞ | 300 Al. & Ter. H. P. | 89⅞ |
| 100 do. | 106⅞ | 100 do. | b3 89⅞ |
| 200 do. | b3 107 | 300 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. | 83⅞ |
| 400 do. | c. 106⅞ | 200 do. | c 84⅛ |
| 1600 Harlem R. | 145 | 200 do. | 84⅛ |
| 100 do. | s3. 145 | 100 do. | b3 84⅞ |
| 1000 do. | c. 145 | 100 do. | s3 84⅛ |
| 100 Chi. & R. I. R. | 109⅛ | 400 do. | 81⅞ |
| 100 Harlem R. Pref. | 135 | | |

**PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Cumb. Coal Prf. | 32⅞ | 200 Erie Railroad | 107 |
| 100 do. | 32⅞ | 100 do. | 107⅛ |
| 100 do. | b3 32⅞ | 100 do. | s10. 106⅞ |
| 100 Canton Co. | 33⅞ | 100 do. | b3. 106⅞ |
| 150 Quicks. M. Co. | 67 | 400 do. | 106⅞ |
| 400 Quartz Hill E. Co. | 19⅞ | 200 do. | 106⅞ |
| 400 do. | 20 | 600 do. | b3. 106⅞ |
| 100 Bucks Co. Lead | 2⅞ | 100 do. | 106⅞ |
| 100 do. | s10 2⅞ | 600 Harlem R. | 144 |
| 300 do. | b3 2⅞ | 700 Reading R. | 117⅞ |
| 100 do. | 2⅞ | 100 do. | 117⅞ |
| 500 N. Y. Guano Co. | 8⅞ | 300 do. | 117⅞ |
| 200 do. | s3 25⅞ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 119⅞ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. R. | 134⅛ | 200 M. S. & N. I. R. | 94 |
| 100 do. | 134⅛ | 100 do. | b5 94 |
| 100 do. | 134⅛ | 850 do. | 93⅞ |
| 100 do. | b10. 134⅛ | 200 do. | 93⅞ |
| 100 do. | b10. 134 | 300 do. | 93⅞ |
| 200 Clev. & T. R. | 117⅞ | 300 do. | b3 93⅞ |
| 100 do. | 117⅞ | 100 do. | b3 93⅞ |
| 200 Chic. & R. I. R. | 134⅛ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. S. | 126⅞ |
| 100 do. | s3. 108⅞ | 100 do. | 126⅞ |
| 300 P., Ft. W. & C. R. | 83⅞ | 100 Clev. & Pitts. R. | 99⅛ |
| 200 do. | b3 83 | 700 do. | 99 |
| 100 Erie Railway Pr. | 108 | | |

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin and of Exchange on London each declined 1 ⅌ cent. to-day, on the additional good news from Charleston and East Tennessee. The sales of Gold were at 131¼@131 ⅌ cent. Some few sales of first-class Bills on England were made at 144@144¼ ⅌ cent., but the main business for the next packet is thrown over to Friday. There is a fair trade demand for Exchange, owing to the free sales now going on of Imported Merchandise, but no disposition is shown, just now, to hasten remittances, unless at a concession on rates.

The Stock Brokers, who are the chief borrowers in the market, were generally easy in their Money arrangements to-day, and at the advanced rate of 7 ⅌ cent., loans at call, on sufficient collateral, are readily come at. The renewed speculation in Railway Shares, since the brief panic of last week, is quite spirited in the extent of business, though a commendable caution is observed by the *Bull* operators in not pushing for extravagant profits on each upward turn of the market. At the early Board this forenoon, some of these Brokers were still realizing on Eries on the rise since Monday, while fresh orders to buy both Erie and New-York Central appeared in the market, the latter advancing on yesterday's last price on a demand for about 6,000 shares. The Western Stocks were lower on the first call than yesterday, but this change brought in good buyers and was followed by a large additional demand at the 1 o'clock Public Board. In the afternoon, at the Second Regular Board, the turn was to a generally stiff market on the Railways and better prices for the miscellaneous shares of the Canton, Cumberland and Almaden Quicksilver Companies. Government and State Securities remain very quiet.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the last quotations of Tuesday; *the market lower than at the Second regular Board, and a disposition shown at a later* hour to press sales of Erie and other shares:

| | Wed. | Thurs. | | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 132 | 131 | Harlem Pref. | 135 | 135 |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 106¾ | 106⅝ | Mich. Central | 130⅛ | 130 |
| N. Y. Central | 133¾ | 134¼ | Mich. Southern | 95⅛ | 93⅞ |
| Erie | 107⅛ | 106¾ | Mich. Guarant'd | 133 | 133 |
| Erie Preferred | 109 | 108⅛ | Illinois Cen. | 131⅛ | 126⅛ |
| Hudson, cor. d. | 146 | 144 | Pittsburgh | 100 | 99⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 226 | 228 | Fort Wayne | 86 | 83 |
| Harlem | 147 | 145 | Rock Island | 109⅛ | 109 |
| Canton | 33 | 31 | Northwest | 36⅛ | 35¼ |
| Prairie du Chien 7s | 77⅛ | 78 | Galena | 109⅛ | 108⅛ |
| Treas. Cer., new | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | Reading | 117⅛ | 117⅛ |
| Toledo | 119 | 118¼ | Quicksilver | 67 | 68 |

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y'k, Sept. 5 | $278,477,037 | 198,146,667 | 31,988,361 | 8,456,016 |
| Boston, Sept. 7 | 71,717,900 | 26,188,468 | 7,637,402 | 7,597,626 |
| Phil., Sept. 7 | 35,773,596 | 30,654,672 | 4,112,162 | 2,258,300 |
| Total | $386,968,633 | 217,553,357 | 43,738,945 | 18,311,358 |
| Last week | 382,553,110 | 214,719,817 | 43,895,880 | 18,906,275 |
| Last year | 262,122,886 | 194,067,894 | 49,603,930 | 21,904,005 |

The receipts at the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amount to only $141,100; the Customs ran up to $353,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United State was as follows: Receipts, $863,363; Payments, $1,034,693; balance, $27,242,822.

The Alton and Chicago Road earned in the

| | |
|---|---|
| First week Sept. | $50,311 |
| August same week 1862 | 20,937 |
| Increase | $29,374 |

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson canal:

| | For the week ending Sept. 5. | For the Season. |
|---|---|---|
| Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. | 28,372 | 494,390 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co. | 26,503 | 397,199 |
| Total tons | 54,875 | 891,589 |

For the same period last year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. | 25,383 | 368,266 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co. | 26,399 | 313,098 |
| Total tons | 51,784 | 621,364 |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | 140 | American Exchange | 107 |
| Merchants' | 110 | Chatham | 95 |
| Mechanics' | 114 | Hanover | 97 |
| City | 145 | Irving | 92⅛ |
| Phenix | 110 | Market | 103 |
| Butch. & Drovers' | 120 | Shoe and Leather | 108⅛ |
| State of New-York | 104 | Continental | 96⅛ |
| Commerce | 103⅛ | Marine | 155 |
| Com. Scrip Stock | 100 | Imp. and Traders' | 108⅛ |
| Mech. Bkg. Ass'n | 95 | Park | 120 |
| Broadway | 155 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s | 106⅞ | Al. & T. H. 2ds pref. | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s '64 | 103 | Al. & T. H. 2d. inc. | 85 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 114 | Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 102 |
| N. Y. Cen. Conv. '76 | 100 | Chi. & N. W. int. bs | 96 |
| Erie thirds, '59 | 111 | Chi. & N. W. 1st m. | 86 |
| Erie fourths, '60 | 109 | Chi. & N. W. 2d m. | 66 |
| Erie fifths, '68 | 106 | Del., Lac. & W. 2ds | 110 |
| Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85 | 117 | Tol. & W. 1sts | 101 |
| Hud. R. thirds, '75 | 128 | Tol. & Wab. seconds | 93 |
| Hud. R. con. '67 | 135 | M. & P. du C. 8rds | 103⅛ |
| Har. 8rds, '69 & '75 | 112 | Gal. & Chic. Exd. | 114 |
| Har. seconds, '64 | 101 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 111 |
| Harlem thirds, '68 | 105 | New-Jersey C. firsts | 102 |
| Mich. C. new lsts, '82 | 121 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts | 106⅞ |
| Michigan S. seconds | 106⅞ | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds | 102 |
| N. Ind. Goshen Loan | 93, 105 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds | 84 |
| M. S. & N. Ind. S. F. | 112 | Clev. & Pitts. 3ds | 99 |
| Ill. Central, '75 | 117⅛ | Clev. & Pitts. 4ths | 93 |
| Al. & T. H. | 102 | | |


[Advertisement.]

THE NEW SCHOOL TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

The most virulent forms of Dry, or Constantly-flowing Catarrh—Stopped-up Head—Mucous—Constant Running from the Nose—Headache and Pain between the Eyes, truly and thoroughly cured at a Trifling Expense. Some persons, after paying over $1,000 without benefit, have been permanently cured by us in a single week. Our Remedies sent by mail on receipt of $5. Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT and Dr. TALBOT CLARK, No. 8 Union-square, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DRAFTED.—If you have escaped the Draft; if you have been drafted and have furnished a stalworth, able-bodied substitute, or if the absence of an eye, finger or toe exempts you from military duty, buy one of KNOX's elegant fall style of Hats, for you are clearly a lucky individual who should rejoice. Knox is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, and his latest style has just been received.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOLOGY, in which the functions of the body, such as Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Bones, Muscles, including the Nervous System—their "Uses and Abuses," are illustrated and described in the *Phrenological Journal*. The thirty-eighth volume commenced in July. Price $1 50 a year. September number, 15 cents. Prepaid by first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Four named thus at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Returned to the City.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, the Dermatologist, having filled his Boston engagement, can now be consulted at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all cutaneous diseases.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers, in styles neat and suitable, executed skillfully at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

"Ladies from the Country"—Wishing for themselves and families Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 500 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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Wheeler and Wilson's Highest Premium Sewing Machines.
"The favorite for families."—TIMES.
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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—R. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—R ISH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.


## MARRIED.

CAREY—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, at the Astor House, New-York, by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Mons. CHARLES CAREY, Chancellor of State, of Lausanne, Switzerland, and Miss ANNIE TAYLOR, of Cedarcroft, Chester County, Penn.

EDWARDS—YEOMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. E. Walsh, HENRY W. EDWARDS, Esq., to Miss SARAH YEOMAN, both of this City.

PRATT—RICHARDSON.—In Belmont, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. C. W. Anable, Mr. CHARLES PRATT, of New-York, and Miss MARY H., second daughter of Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Belmont.

SCRANTON—RAYNOR.—At the residence of the bride's father,

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 26 pbls. Ashes, 6,577 bbls. Flour, 164 bbls. and 135 bags Corn Meal, 24,108 bushels Wheat, 315 bushels Oats, the usual Provisions, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 @ 9 12½.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 300 mats Java, at 30c.; 200 bags Ceylon, at 32c.; 300 bags Maracaibo, part at 29c.; 350 bags Rio and Santos, part at 28c. @ 28½c., and 70 bags St. Domingo, at 24½c. @ 25.

COTTON—Has been quiet and unchanged. Sales, to-day, 400 bales, including Mobile, at 60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Staid and Western Flour is in less demand, and all other trade brands of fresh ground are heavy, cheaper and irregular. Sales, since our last, 14,000 bbls., including Unsound at $4 @ $4 60; Sunshine State and Western at $4 @ $4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 70 @ $5 25, chiefly at $4 90 @ $5; round hoop extra Ohio, comprising brands, at $5 10 @ $5 45 ⅌ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $4 40 @ $4 60 |
| Extra State | 4 75 @ 5 25 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, etc. | 4 75 @ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brds. | 5 10 @ 5 45 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 50 @ 7 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 45 @ 7 00 |
| Interior to Choice Extra Missouri | 4 40 @ 8 50 |

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $4 @ $5 25 for mixed to superfine; $5 50 @ $7 75 for fancy to choice grades, and $7 80 @ $9 75 for very superior family brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $5 70 @ $7 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 40 @ $3 75 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is in the request at $4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Gabrie, $4 30 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 40 @ $4 60 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been the very moderate request to-day, our prices of most kinds have declined a trifle. Corn has ruled tolerably active and sometimes quotation buoyant in this respect. Sales, since our last, 68,500 bushels, including new White Western at $1 30; old White Western, at $1 30 @ $1 37½; Amber Western, at $1 21 @ $1 26—the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 80c. @ $1 13; Chicago Spring, at 80c. @ $1 05; Red Western, at $1 12 @ $1 30; inferior do., at $1 05; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 12 @ $1 20

## MEDICAL.

### TRIESEMAR.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3.—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life. Its enlivening powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 is superior preparation in those cases where copaiva or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medicines sent as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 298 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1838. N. B.—Those who have used their preparatives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. Davenport, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval and civil practice, and personal [illegible] from the public generally, [illegible] this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, induces refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects [illegible], and may be taken at any time in a few drops. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government Stamp. [illegible] Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., a bottle. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSIcian and Professor of Midwifery, who has successfully treated all diseases of Females for thirty years, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., at hours [illegible]. Her infallible medicines for ladies married or single ladies can be sent by mail. Price $5.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day.

MADAME RESTELL,<br>Female Physician and Accoucheur,<br>No. 162 Chambers-st., New-York City.

Ladies who desire board, and the best medical attendance during confinement, can be accommodated.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 12 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 25 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and perfect cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D., NO. 4 GREENE-STREET, New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from Irregularities, Suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced. In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a Lying-in Hospital. There the most perfect secrecy is observed, and all the comforts of home in a sick-room may be found. Also, Female Monthly Pills. Price, $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 60 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where reliable medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF Females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,211 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is all a trick, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 400 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 11 and 13 Duane-street, up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock, A. M., until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no application for the payment of substitute or Relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the persons drafted into the United States' service, under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this Committee.

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances who have families depending upon them for support:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words, "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children,
2. A man having a wife only,
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead,
4. A man having a parent or parents or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides,

} Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller in such installments, and at such times, as will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person, whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment, has a family depending upon him for support, who are in such condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly, that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute, they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from the draft.

V. In all cases of applications for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars, that is to say:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where the applicant is stationed and performs police duty, and the date when he was so stationed or detailed.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the captain or other commanding officer of the Precinct to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the President of the Board of Police.

FIREMEN and Exempt Firemen performing active duty will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the ward and the number and name of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. Their occupation.
4. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1863.
5. The name of the engine, hook and ladder, or hose company of which they are members, or to which they belong, duly, and the date when they were attached as such members, or became attached to such company, and whether or not they perform active duty in the Fire Department.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the Foreman and Secretary of the Company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

MILITIAMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, and also his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes, as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as he may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, numbers seventy-one and seventy-three Duane-street.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.<br>MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.<br>ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.<br>ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.<br>WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.<br>WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.<br>Committee.

GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.<br>CORNELIUS CORSON, }<br>NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Aug. 31, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO THE PUBLIC.—THE undersigned having met with complete success in his efforts to supersede the necessity of ash-boxes and other vessels for the reception of ashes and household refuse matter, by the experiments made in the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and it having been demonstrated that by his plan the City can be freed from the appearance on our sidewalks of these unnecessary incumbrances, while escaping their pestiferous odors, takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the particulars of the following notice now in course of distribution throughout the City, and of asking a general cooperation on the part of all citizens in enabling the undersigned to carry the same into effect. He further desires that every delinquency on the part of ashmen or bell-ringers be at once reported to him at this Department with the number of the cart.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }<br>NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863. }

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, FINDING that great labor, time and expense is caused by collecting and removing ashes and garbage, after the same have been thrown or scattered upon the streets from the deposit or garbage boxes, and believing it to be the desire of every householder and resident of this Ward to aid the undersigned in his efforts to keep the streets in a good and cleanly condition, presents for your observance the following REGULATIONS:

Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts by the ringing of a bell fifteen minutes in advance of the carts, and you are respectfully notified and requested not to place any ashes, garbage or refuse matter of any kind in front of your premises, or upon the sidewalk until said bell is rung.

Carts will pass through the streets of this Ward every day, (Sundays excepted,) to collect and remove all ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets.

Complaint of neglect to regularly collect and remove as above, should be made to the City Inspector, at his office, No. 19 Chatham-st. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SEVENTH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT FOR the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York, will commence its sessions at headquarters above-named, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September, 1863, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption, and the transaction of its other business. The different blank certificates for exemption will be furnished on application, but the same must be carefully prepared and verified before presentation.

Those only need apply who have been notified to appear; and they only on the day mentioned in the notice.

All such will be attended to during that day, and in the order in which they shall have presented themselves.

All persons who have been drafted and who desire to present substitutes, may give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen.

Propositions for substitutes and the examination of persons so offering will be heard by the Board on the day above named, and on every day thereafter, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., up to the time when the drafted man shall have been ordered to report at the rendezvous. The business appropriate to each day will be finished on that day; and in all cases a preference will be given to those who present substitutes.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,<br>Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }<br>GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.<br>CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on<br>JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.<br>RICHARD O'BRIEN. }

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For flagging in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

For setting curb and gutter in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing lots in Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and in Thirty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For fencing lots in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and in Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For fencing lots on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For fencing lot number one hundred and forty-two East Thirty-eighth street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, embraced between the corner of First-avenue and a point two hundred and forty-four feet east therefrom. All the lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Fourth and Lexington avenues, and including the lots on Fifty-seventh-street, east of Lexington, to the distance of two hundred feet from the corner of Lexington-avenue. All the lots and gores at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, extending forty-two feet two inches northerly on the avenue, from the corner of Thirty-sixth-street, and along Thirty-sixth-street to the distance of two hundred and eighty-four feet eleven inches from the corner of the avenue. All the lots between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets on the west side of Broadway, and on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, lot known as Ward number forty-five and one-half in block number two hundred and fifty-six of the Nineteenth Ward, and lot known as number one hundred and forty-two in East Thirty-eighth-street, the latter supposed to belong to Peter Lots.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board<br>JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of<br>WM. A. DOOLEY. } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }<br>NEW-COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 2, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building receiving basins in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five west of the Eleventh-avenue.

Paving Thirty-fourth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth-street and a point in the westerly line of said avenue, distant One hundred and seventy-five feet five inches southerly from the southerly line of Forty-fourth-street. Also including all the lots on both sides of Forty-fourth-street to the distance of four hundred feet westerly of the Eleventh-avenue; also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street between Lexington-avenue and a point two hundred and five feet west of the Fourth-avenue, including the lots fronting on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue and on both sides of Fourth-avenue to the centre line of the blocks north and south of Thirty-fourth-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street between Second and Third avenues, and the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue and on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between the centre lines of blocks Numbers 297 and 298.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board of<br>JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Assessors.<br>WM. A. DOOLEY. }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 2, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,<br>Alderman PETER MITCHELL,<br>Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,<br>Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,<br>Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,<br>Councilman WM. JOYCE,<br>Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,<br>Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,<br>Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,<br>Councilman JOHN H. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number [illegible] City Hall, on TUESDAY, of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,<br>JACOB M. LONG,<br>JOHN D. OTTIWELL,<br>Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,<br>JACOB M. LONG,<br>PETER MASTERSON,<br>Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on<br>JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.<br>LEWIS R. RYERS. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,<br>TERENCE FARLEY,<br>CHARLES H. HALL,<br>Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,<br>PETER MITCHELL,<br>LEWIS R. RYERS,<br>Committee on Fire Department.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3¼, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only); returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, 5, 6:15 and 6:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:30 A. M. on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:40 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 7 A. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 11:00 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 5 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:45, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 7:25, 10:37 A. M., and 5:05<br>3:15 and 5 P. M. | and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10:57 P. M.<br>sleeping car) 10:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:30 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Riverhead, Jamesport and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 9 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 9 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 9 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Trains, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leave Yaphank at 3:40 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 6, 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M. and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M. will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. E. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; 4:50 P. M.; and 6:00 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M., for Monsey, 4:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,500 Tons.<br>HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.<br>COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.<br>ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicolson, will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from Boston, Oct. 6.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 |
| Intermediate | 60 |
| Steerage | 30 |

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $80, $105.

For passage, apply to<br>SABEL & SEARLE,<br>No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to<br>LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,<br>No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.<br>AFRICA, Brown, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.<br>SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'y, Sept. 23.<br>ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.<br>CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York W'nsd'y, Oct. 7.<br>EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednes'y, Oct. 14.<br>PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
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| Chief Cabin Passage | $132 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 80 00 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $112 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 65 00 |

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to<br>E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | Saturday | Sept. 12 |
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | Saturday | Sept. 19 |
| ETNA | Saturday | Sept. 26 |

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $80 | Steerage | $32 50 |
| First cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 35 50 |
| First cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 50 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 50 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.<br>JOHN G. DALE, Agent,<br>No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and telegraphic dispatches.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LOUISIANA | 3,156 | Brooking. | Friday, 14th August. |
| VIRGINIA | 3,070 | Millers. | Friday, 28th August. |
| CAROLINA | 3,070 | Pearce. | |

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 20 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin $100 } Payable in Currency.<br>[illegible] 75 }<br>Steerage 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to<br>WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON SCREW STEAMER SHANNON, Commander H. Hannum, R. N. R., 3,484 tons Burden, 450 Horse-power, Will sail Sept. 16, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, First Cabin, very superior accommodations, $80 and $70, including every requisite, except Wines and Liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between One and Twelve Years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage, $35. Children One to Twelve Years, half price. Infants, $5.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried.

For Passage apply to<br>SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $75; steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passage money to Nassau | $45 |
| Passage money to Havana | 50 |

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

No Freight received on day before sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to<br>E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA. FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON. On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon. The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons, the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to<br>D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and favorite steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, Commander, carrying the regular United States Mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sep. 12, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage apply to<br>H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

PASSENGERS FOR R. M. S. CORSICA, for Havana, via Nassau, must be on board by 9½ o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 12th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 26.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier 41, at [illegible] A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at [illegible] P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.—THE STEAMER SEAWANHAKA for Glencove, New Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Throgsneck, will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M., Broome-st., 8¼, 10th-st., 8½, 23d-st., 8¾. Leave Glencove at 3½ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, stopping at all the other landings. This boat will positively run.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

## EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.—THE LAST TRIP TO THE CHOLERA Banks this season. The steamer STATEN ISLAND-ER will leave South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, at 11 o'clock on SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 12; Peck-slip at 12½, and Spring-st. at 1 o'clock. A free chowder will be served up.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 255 and 257 Water-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE GHOST.

The Manager is happy to announce that his agent, MR. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., now in London in pursuit of novelties for the Museum, has sent over the original and only genuine SPECTRAL ILLUSION. THE GHOST! THE GHOST! Which is produced with the most PERFECT SUCCESS. The spectre *** clear and distinct, WALKING ABOUT THE STAGE, Visible to every eye, and from every part of the house. THE MOST PERFECT GHOST Yet introduced in this country.

It is produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, in the intensely exciting and interesting drama called THE SPECTRE NUN, THE SPECTRE NUN; OR, THE GHOST OF LINDENBURG, GHOST OF LINDENBURG. With appropriate scenic effects, music, properties, &c., &c., followed by the inimitable farce, AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.

Making the most attractive and fascinating entertainment ever offered the American public.

To be seen at all hours every day and evening, THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIAN CHIEFS, INDIAN CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS, who, though representatives of THE WARLIKE TRIBES of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been, STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.

They are on exhibition EVERY DAY and EVENING, and at intervals and on the stage DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs:

RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.

A LIVING SEA SERPENT. TROPICAL COLORED FISH, Just obtained at great expense, including ANGEL FISH, DOCTOR FISH, COW FISH, SQUIRREL FISH, &c. THE MONSTER PYTHON, THE DRAGON OF THE EAST! nearly allied to the Boa, but THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES ever seen ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT. A LIVING SHEEP WITH FIVE HORNS. AUTOMATON WRITER. THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. This being the

LAST WEEK OF C. W. CLARKE'S

Successful and brilliant engagement at the Museum, he will take his FAREWELL BENEFIT ON SATURDAY, (TO-MORROW,) when, by particular request, he will produce THE DRUNKARD, a play which was so successful a few years since under his administration here. Several popular artists have volunteered, in addition to the entire company now engaged.

THE GHOST will also be produced in the same thrilling drama, THE SPECTRE NUN; OR, THE GHOST OF LINDENBURG. A MORNING PERFORMANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK, for the accommodation of Ladies, Families and Children, when THE GHOST AND SPECTRE NUN will be introduced.

THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT, OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOURTEENTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

IMMENSE IMMENSE<br>IMMENSE IMMENSE<br>AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS<br>AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS<br>OF<br>THE BEDOUIN ARABS.<br>THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL CHILDREN OF THE DESERT! Combined with THE GRANDEST EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC DISPLAY EVER PRESENTED IN NEW-YORK. THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FOURTH APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN WONDER OF THE WORLD, YOUNG FERDINAND SAGRINO, The only rival of THE GREAT HERNANDEZ. Second week of HERR BOLIQUE AND SON, BROTHERS TELINTUS, MR. JAMES COOK, THE GREAT EATON STONE, MR. PARKER, MLLE. CARROL. Assisted by A STAR EQUESTRIAN PERFORMERS! Afternoon performance commences at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. Evening performance commences at 8 o'clock. Admission to pit 25 cents; boxes 50 cents. REMEMBER, A GRAND MATINEE EVERY DAY, Commencing at 2 o'clock, for the special accommodation of LADIES AND CHILDREN.

THE STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL. FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL EXHIBITION. Patronized by the most fashionable and intelligent audiences. The programme consists of all the celebrated places in THE OLD AND NEW WORLD, LOCAL VIEWS AND STATUARY. Tickets 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Grand Exhibition every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for the accommodation of families and schools. Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. PIANO-FORTE MATINEE, ON PECK'S OVAL PIANOS, BY GEO. W. MORGAN and CHAS. FRADEL, Every afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Also in the evening.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The rehearsals and concerts of the present season will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Further particulars hereafter. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

## DRY GOODS.

AT MOWBRAY'S CLOAK, SHAWL, SILK, AND CLOTH WAREHOUSE. Cloth Cloaks in every style and color, from $4 to $50. English Waterproof Cloaks from $4 up. Children's Cloaks—a large assortment. Ladies' and Children's Scarlet Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, &c. ONLY ONE PRICE. OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 280 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.

ELI & GEO. MYGATT, No. 37 Chambers and No. 19 Reade-st., HAVE IN STORE: [illegible] cases S. C. Ginghams. [illegible] cases colored Coburgs. 10 cases Repe, in choice shades. And adding daily goods wanted for the season, and will be sold cheap for cash.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 867 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Undergarments, Sutted Handkerchiefs, &c.; Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

## GROCERIES.

TEAS.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.<br>ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.<br>ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.<br>ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

The GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York, are selling all their Teas at only TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

## SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9, No. 495 BROADWAY.

This is the best and cheapest Machine FOR TAILORS' USE Ever produced. Price, $45.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet pine, sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ⅜-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine boxes and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot of 33d-street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..................Mr. Wm. Wheatley.

CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY. FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, EDWIN FORREST will appear in his GREAT SHAKSPEARIAN CHARACTER of HAMLET, In the sublime and powerful tragedy of the same name. He will be supported by A MOST ADMIRABLE CAST, which will include the following names:

Mr. J. McCULLOUGH,<br>Mr. L. R. SHEWELL,<br>Mr. J. G. BURNETT,<br>Mr. J. W. COLLIER,<br>Mr. W. R. LEAR,<br>Mr. J. MARTIN,<br>Mr. H. T. RINGGOLD,<br>Mr. C. KINGSLAND,<br>MADAME PONISI,<br>Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, and<br>Mrs. REEVES.

CONDUCTOR..........HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, DANIEL E. BANDMANN AS NARCISSE. MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, EDWIN FORREST. Seats secured in the Box office THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S—EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the nightly overflow to witness BANDMANN'S Wonderfully artistic performance of NARCISSE, Those desirous of securing seats for TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Are respectfully advised to apply at the Box Office THIS MORNING.

WINTER GARDEN.

UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND. Treasurer, Mr. W. A. Moore; Leader, Mr. R. Stoepel.

BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTRESS, who will appear in her UNPARALLELED IMPERSONATION of LADY AUDLEY, in JOHN BROUGHAM'S version of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, Now in its second week of Triumphant Representation. Introducing by the most artistic means the world-renowned GHOSTLY EFFECTS, In the same manner as presented in Paris and London. The immense popularity of Mrs. D. P. Bowers is testified by CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. Mr. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT has been specially engaged to support Mrs. Bowers. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 11, 1863, Being for the BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, When will be presented, for the tenth time in this City, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

LADY AUDLEY..........MRS. D. P. BOWERS.<br>Robert Audley..........Mr. L. P. Barrett.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S. Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11. Sixth week of the GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION! Overwhelming success of the ORIGINAL ORIGINAL

GHOST GHOST G H O S T GHOST GHOST

PRODUCED AUG. 4, 1863, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA AT THIS POPULAR THEATRE, and universally conceded to be the MOST PERFECT SPECTRAL PHENOMENON yet exhibited in this country. The effects are STARTLING AND THRILLING, YET PLEASING AND ENTERTAINING. THE GREATEST TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE AND ART ever presented to the public. Every evening Mr. Watkins' romantic play, TRUE TO THE LAST.

MRS. H. WATKINS..........as..........HONORA PAUL.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Late Wallack's, corner of Broome-st. and Broadway. FRIDAY EVENING. Second night of the beautiful ballet entitled the STARS. The last night but one of the Grand Pantomime of RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR. Exercises on the TIGHT ROPE by M. ZANFRETTA and the three Brothers MARTINETTI; also a fine performance of the ROMAN GAMES.

GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR, of THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OPEN DAILY. From 9 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.

PIANO FORTE MATINEE Every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA BAND, Under the leadership of E. Gatti, has been engaged, and will perform every evening. ADMITTANCE, 25 CENTS.

## MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. WAREROOMS, No. 753 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862. The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PECK'S OVAL PIANOS. Origin, new harmonic scale and patent string clamp. They are superior, in power and purity of tone, to any pianos now known. They may be seen at the warerooms, Nos. 767 or 529 Broadway, or at the American Institute Fair. J. H. PECK.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $500. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $45 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 1/3 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

A. H. TRYON & CO., NO. 25 HOWARD-ST., have now on hand, for sale, an assortment of piano-fortes of their own manufacture, made of the best materials and workmanship, combining all of the latest improvements, which they offer at very moderate prices. Dealers and others are respectfully invited to examine.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS For sale and to rent on FAVORABLE TERMS. At No. 799 Broadway.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—A YOUNG gentleman pianist, lately returned from Europe, will teach in a private family, giving from four to six lessons a week, for his board. Address PIANIST, Box No. 166 Times Office.

ACCORDEONS AND FLUTINAS—BEST quality, Busson's make, 8 keys, $3 50; 10 keys, $5; 12 keys, $6 [illegible] keys, double, $8 to $6; 10½ keys, double, $4 to $8; flutinas, $8 to $20. Sent by express to any part of the country. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

$200. HOLDER'S PIANOS. $800. Four first premiums awarded. Wareroom No. 180, manufactory 186, 188, 190 Spring-st.

ORGANIST.—ONE OF EXPERIENCE WISHES a situation. Salary $200. Address ORGANIST, at No. 313 Pearl-st., New-York.

## MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN SEEKS AMONGST THE refined and wealthy for a wife possessing qualities calculated to make home happy. This notice is worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by addressing S. A. M., Station F.

## THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. H. Woodruff names [illegible] Lady Merrimac. Mr. Meade names s. g. Sorrel Dan. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

# OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Continued from Third Page.

that, whatever might be the claims de jure of a deposed prince, he could not receive from any other sovereign "international privileges;" "that, if he could grant a commission to take the ships of a single nation, it would be a general license to plunder, because those who were or could be induced by their own judges of evidence, they took; and that the nations of nations, and that they who proved commissions from him would be held by legal inference to have associated 'exclusive causes' and could not be considered as members of civil society." (Phillimore, International Law, vol. 1., 401.) These words are strictly applicable to the present case. Whatever may be the force of the Rebel Slavemongers on land, they are no better on the ocean than the "deposed prince"—without power of protecting the innocent or punishing the guilty, or in any way of administering justice; and, like the prince, they too have "dwindled into a private"—exception far as they may be snatched by British Recognition.

And there is yet another precedent, which shows that the appropriation of a captured ship or cargo without judicial proceedings, is piracy. The case is memorable. It is none other than that of the famous Capt. Kidd, who, on his indictment for piracy, so long ago as 1701, produced a commission in justification. But it was at last declared that it was not enough to shew a commission; he must also show a condemnation of the captured ship. The Lord Chief Baron of that day said that "if he had acted pursuant to his commission he might at some condemned ship and goods; that by not condemning them he showed his aim, mind, and intention, and that he did not act in that case by virtue of his commission, but quite contrary to it; that he took the ship and shared the money and goods, and was taken in that very ship, into that there is no color or pretence that he intended to bring this ship to England to be condemned or to have condemned it in any of the English plantations; and that whilst men pursue their commissions they must be justified; but when they do things not authorized or even intended by them, it was as if they had no commission." (Hargrave's State Trials, vol. v. p. 314.) Capt. Kidd was condemned to death and executed as a pirate. If he was a pirate worthy of death, then by the same rule those rovers who burn ships, rob cargoes and adorn their cabins with rows of stolen chronometers—without any pretence of a prize court—must be pirates worthy of death likewise.

But without now considering more critically what should be the fate of these ocean incendiaries, or what the responsibilities of England, out of whom they came, I content myself with the conclusion that they are accentuated to ocean belligerency.

*But even if rebel Slavemongers, organized to subserve government, have arrived at that semi-sovereignty de facto on the ocean which justifies the concession of Belligerent Rights, yet the Christian Powers should indignantly decline to make the concession, because they cannot do so without complicity with a crime. Here I rest definitely. It is sufficient to say, that every argument of fact and reason—every whisper of conscience and humanity—every indignant outburst of an honest man against the Recognition of Slavemonger Independence is equally strong against any concession of Ocean Belligerency. Indeed such concession is the half-way house to Recognition, and it can be made only where a nation is ready, if the fact of Independence be sufficiently established, to acknowledge it—on the principle of Vattel that "whatever has a right to the end has a right to the means." (Book iv., cap. v., § 66.) But it is equally clear, that where a nation, on grounds of conscience, must refuse the Recognition of Independence, it cannot concede Belligerency, for where the end is forbidden, the means must be forbidden also. But the illogical absurdity of any such concession by Great Britain, so persistent always against Slavery, and now for more than a generation the Guardian of protectorate of the African race, becomes doubly apparent when it is considered that every rebel ship built in England, and invested with Ocean Belligerency, carries with it the law of Slavery, so that the ship becomes an extension of Slave Territory by British concession.*

And yet it is said that such a monster is entitled to the concession of ocean rights, and the British Queen is made to proclaim them. Sad day for England when another wicked compact is struck with Slavery, kindred in nature to that old Treaty, which established chocks of Spanish Slavery in the West Indies, by which the Slave-trade was protected and its profits secured to British subjects! I know not the profits which have been secured by the destruction of American commerce; but I do know that the Treaty of Utrecht, crimson with the blood of slaves, is not so crimson as that reckless Proclamation, which gave to Slavery a frantic life, and helped for a time, my still believing friends, in the rage with which it battles against Human Rights. Such a ship, with the Law of Slavery on its deck and with the flag of Slavery at its mast-head, sailing for Slavery, burning for Slavery, fighting for Slavery, and knowing no other sovereignty than the pretended Government of Rebel Slavemongers, can be nothing less, in spirit and character, than a *Slave-Pirate* and the enemy of the human race. Like produces like, and the parent Power, which is Slavery, must stamp itself upon the ship, making it a fleeting offence to Heaven, with no limit to its audacity—wild, outrageous, implacable monster of the deep to be hunted down by all who have not forgotten their duty alike to God and man.

Meanwhile there lapse simple act which the justice of England cannot continue to refuse. That fatal concession of Ocean Belligerency, made in a moment of eclipse, when reason and humanity were obscured, must be annulled. The blunder must be renounced, so that the *Slave-pirates* may no longer sail the sea, burning, destroying, robbing, with British license. Then will they promptly disappear forever, and with them will disappear that discordant element, between two Great Powers, who ought to be, if not as mother and child, at least as brothers among the Nations. And may God in his mercy help this consummation!

And here I leave this part of the subject, founding my objections on two grounds:

(1.) The embryo government of Rebel Slavemongers has not that degree of sovereignty on the ocean which is essential to Belligerency (Jus Gentium.)

(2.) Even if it possessed the requisite sovereignty, no Christian Power can make any such concession to it without a shameful complicity with Slavery.

Both of these are objections of *fact*. Either is sufficient. But even if the Belligerency seems to be established as a *fact*, still its concession in this age of Christian light would seem to be impossible, unless under some temporary aberration, which, for the honor of England and the welfare of Humanity, it is to be hoped will speedily pass away.

## OUR DUTIES.

Again, fellow-citizens, I crave forgiveness for this long trespass upon your patience. If the field that we have traversed has been ample, it has been brightened always by the light of International Justice, sweeping clearly from beginning to end the sacred landmarks of duty. I have been frank, disguising nothing and keeping nothing back; so that you have been able to see the perils to which the Republic is exposed from the natural tendency of war in itself to be exhibited in the examples of history, and also from the fatal proclivity of Foreign Powers to intermeddle, as exhibited in recent instances of querulous criticism or intrusive proposition, all adverse to the good cause, while pirate ships have been permitted to depredate on our commerce; then how the best historic instances testify in favor of Freedom, and how all Intervention of every kind, whether by proffer of mediation or otherwise, has been adverse to this, its influence leads to the establishment of that soulless anomaly, a professed Republic built on the hopeless and everlasting bondage of a race—and especially how Great Britain is secretly engaged, by all the logic of her history and all her traditions, in unbroken lineage against any such unenterable heresy; then how all the Christian Powers, constituting the family of nations, are bound to set their faces against any concession of Ocean Belligerency, because its independence is not in fact established, and, even if in fact established, its concession would be a complicity with Slavery; and, lastly, how these same Powers are firmly bound by the same two-fold reasons against any concession of ocean rights to this Slavery pretender.

It only remains that the Republic should lift itself to the height of its great duties. War is hard to bear—with its waste, its pains, its wounds, its funerals. But in this war we have not been cheated. We have been challenged to the defence of our country, and to sacred cause, to crush Slavery. There is no alternative. Slavery began the combat, making war its aim and *determined to rule or die*. That we may continue freemen there must be no slaves; so that our own security is linked with the redemption of a race. Blessed lot, amidst the harshness of war, to wield the arms and deal the blows under which the monster will surely fall! The battle is mighty, for into Slavery has entered the Spirit of Evil. It is persistent, for such a gathered wickedness, concentrated, aroused and maddened, must have a tenacity of life, which will not yield at once. But might will not save it now; nor time either.

That the whole war is contained in Slavery may be seen, not only in the acts of the National Government, but also in the confessions of the Rebel Slavemongers. Already the President, by Proclamation, has announced that the slaves throughout the whole rebel region "are and henceforward shall be free," and, in order to give the fullest assurance of the irrevocable character of this sublime edict, he has further announced "that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons." Already an enlightened Commission has been constituted to consider how these thronging freemen can be best employed for their own good and the national defence. And already the sons of Africa, as mustered soldiers of the Union, have put forth a discipline and a bravery, not unworthy of their fathers of old, when the great Jeremiah said, "Let the mighty men come forth, the Ethiopians that handle the shield" (Jeremiah, v. 9,) and still further, by their stature, by their [illegible] in the ranks and even by the unexpected [illegible] of the black soldiers, dissipated the [illegible] of the white—by all these things, they have shown that the Father of Slavery, who for our sins cursed us, forty, was not entirely mistaken when he spoke of Ethiopia as "the most distant nation of the earth, whose inhabitants are the tallest, most beautiful and most long-lived of the human race." (Herodotus III., 114.) But even if these acts of the National Government were less significant, all doubt is removed by the Rebel Slavemongers themselves, who in Satanic audacity, openly avow that Slavery is the end and aim of the Government which they seek to establish, so that every blow which is struck by them is struck for Slavery. Therefore, in battling against the Rebellion we battle against Slavery. Freedom is the greeting temptation of our armies and the just inscription of our banners. *By this sign conquer.* Such a war is not in any just sense a war of subjugation; but a war of Liberation—in order to save the Republic from a petty oligarchy of task-masters, and to rescue four millions of human beings from a cruel oppression. Not to subjugate but to liberate is the object of our Holy War. And yet British statesmen, forgetting for the moment all moral distinctions—forgetting God who will not be forgotten—gravely announce that our cause must fail! Alas! individual wickedness is too often successful; but a pretended Nation, sackled in wickedness and beaming its wickedness—a new Sodom, with all the guilt of the old, waiting to be blasted and yet, in its effrontery, openly seeking the fellowship of Christian Powers—is deemed to succeed. Tolerations of such a population is practical Atheism. Canonology and geography are both offended by it. Piety stands aghast. In this age of light and in countries boasting civilization, there can be no place for its barbarous pleni-potentiaries. As well expect crocodiles crawling on the pavements of London and Paris, or the carnivorous idols of Africa installed for worship in Westminster Abbey and Notre Dame.

Even if the Republic were less strong, yet I am glad to believe that the Rebellion must fail, from the essential impossibility of our such wicked success. The responsibilities of the Christian Powers would be increased by our weakness. Behind our blockade there would be a *moral blockade*; behind our armies there would be the aroused judgment of the civilized world. But not on this account can we hesitate. This is no time to stop. Forward! Forward. Thus do I, who formerly pleaded so often for peace, now sound to arms. But it is because, in this terrible moment, there is no other way to that sincere and just peace without which there will be endless war. Even on commercial grounds, it were better that this war should proceed, rather than recognize any partition, which, beginning with humiliation, must involve the perpetuation of armaments and break out again in blood. But there is something worse than waste of money; it is waste of character. Give me any peace but a *Suicidal* peace. In other days the immense eloquence of Burke was stirred against a *Regicide* peace. But a peace founded on the killing of a King is not so bad as a peace founded on the killing of Liberty; nor can the saddest scenes of such a peace be so sad as the daily life which is legalized by Slavery. A Queen on the scaffold is not so painful a sight as a woman on the auction-block. Therefore, I say again, *Forward! Forward!*

But while thus steady in our purpose at home, we must not neglect that proper moderation abroad, which becomes the consciousness of our strength and the nobleness of our cause. The mistaken sympathy which Foreign Powers now bestow upon Slavery, or it may be the mistaken insensibility—under the plausible name of "neutrality," which they profess—will be worse for them than for us. For them it will be a record of shame at which their children would gladly blot out with tears. For us it will be only another obstacle vanquished in the battle for Civilization, where unhappily false friends are mingled with open enemies. Even if the cause shall seem for a while imperiled from Foreign Powers, yet our duties are none the less urgent. If the pressure be great, the resistance must be greater; nor can there be any retreat. Come weal or woe this is the place for us to stand.

"I know not if a Republic like ours can count even now upon the security or friendship of any European Power, unless it be the Republic of Manin's dreams. The very name is unwelcome to the full-blown representatives of old Europe, who forget how *proudly, even in modern history, Venice bore the* title of Serenissima Republica. It will be for us to change all this, and we shall do it. Our *successful example will be enough. Thus far we have* been known, chiefly by that vital force which Slavery could only degrade but not pollute. Now at last, by the death of Slavery, will the Republic begin to live. For what is life without Liberty? Stretching from ocean to ocean—teeming with population—bountiful in resources of all kinds—and thrice happy in universal enfranchisement—it will be more than conqueror. Nothing too vast for its power; nothing too unjust for its care. Triumphant over the foulest wrong ever inflicted—after the bloodiest war ever waged—it will know the majesty of Right and the beauty of Peace—prepared always to uphold the one and to cultivate the other. Strong in its own mighty stature—filled with all the fullness of a new life, and covered with a panoply of renown, it will confess that no dominion is of value which does not contribute to human happiness. Born in this latter day, and the child of its own struggles, without ancestral claims, but heir of all the ages—it will stand forth to assert the dignity of man, and wherever any member of the Human Family is to be succored, there its voice will rise as the voice of Cincinnatus reached across France, over all the persecuted mountaineers of the Alps. Such will be this Republic; upstart among the nations. Aye, as the steam-engine, the telegraph, and chloroform are upstart. Comforter and Helper like these, it can know no bounds to its empire over a willing world. But the first stage is the death of Slavery.

## Passengers Arrived.

*In Italian bark Emma, from Dunkirk*—Capt. Wetmore and family, and the first and second officers of the ship Constitution, captured by the privateer Georgia.

*In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda*—Richard J. F. Darrell, Mrs. Darrell, Miss Fulton, Capt. Lund, R. Ed. Hoffman, W. H. Jones, T. Brown, J. de Jough, Wm. B. Whitney.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 5 36 | Sun sets ..... 6 16 | Moon rises ..... 4 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ..... 6 36 | Gov. Island ..... 7 17 | Hell Gate ..... 8 39

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

## Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Phillips, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., mouth of Cape Henry, was boarded by a boat belonging to frigate Minnesota, from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C. She reported leaving on shore with her boats, and had a fight with some rebels, killing 12 and capturing 17 more, which they brought with them. The U. S. S. Dawn, 8 days from Mantua, At 2 P. M., off Hog Island, overhauled and spoke with steamships Baltic and Atlantic bound S.

Steamship Patapsco, Mott, Havana 36 inst., with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Bacon. Is detained in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Hutchins, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Mayflower, Crawford, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer New-York, Fales, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer W. G. Fitzgerald, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Griggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lopez & Kirpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Eliza, German, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Griggs.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Aug. 2, with mdse. and 276 passengers to Charles S. Marshall & Co., 8th inst., off Nantucket Shoals, passed Prussian ship Duke, bound E. 9th inst., 6 P. M., passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Hornet, (of Mexico,) Nash, Foo-Chow April 21, with tea, silk, &c., to R. Mallory. Passed through Sunda Straits June 17, Cape of Good Hope July 23, crossed the equator Aug. 12. Had much head winds and calms in the China Sea, and much bad weather about the Cape of Good Hope.

Ship Germania, Tonnesend, Havre Aug. 1, with mdse. and 104 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Wilsons, (of Gibraltar,) Pickett, Marseilles July 20, and Palma Aug. 4, with mdse. to Peck & Church.

Bark Ida, Nye, 21 days from Cadiz, signalized ship John Bertram, of Baltimore, Jamison, hence for Hamburg, Aug. 28, lat. 40, lon. 48, boarded the ship Benjamin S. Miller, 20 days out, and reported the bad news brought by a British ship.

Bark H. B. Somers, Perkins, Cardenas 7 days, with sugar to Marie, Halsey, Lothrop & co., with marble and mdse. and 3 passengers to John E. Devlin.

Bark W. E. Anderson, (of Rockport,) Pickersen, Cardiff 56 da., with coal to J. S. Ward & Co.

Bark E. Gallion, (Pr.,) Fagenino, Marseilles 30 da., with fruit to S. Caplan & Bapty & Co.

Bark Verbena, (Ital.,) Assalto, Genoa 39 da., in ballast to order.

U. S. bark Guerilla, Benton, Hilton Head, S. C., 14 da., in ballast to Quartermaster's Department.

Bark Sallie Bennett, Leavitt, Sydney, C. B., 10 da., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Emma, (Ital.,) Cassesia, Dunkirk 61 da., in ballast to order.

Brig Montezuma, Hammond, Turks Island 19 da., with salt to T. P. Dwight.

Brig Excelsior, Prudden, (of and from Bermuda) 6 da., with mdse. to McColl & Fritz.

Brig Eleanor Miller, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Matthews, Nassau, N. P., 13 da., with cotton, etc., to F. T. Mental Secretary, 8th inst., off Barnegat, signalized a Spanish schooner W., with loss of foremast.

Brig Almore, (of Waldoboro,) Winchenbach, Laguna, 35 da., with logwood to Metcalf & Duncan. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras. Left no American vessels.

Brig Maria Theresa, (Pr., of Gibraltar,) Beasley, Mansanilla 28 da., with wool to Hunnewell & Pitcipple.

Brig Minerva, Perdin, Bermuda 6 da., in ballast to C. F. Bailey.

Brig Magnico, Roche, Lisbon 43 da., with salt, oil, etc., to Amstick & Co.

Brig E. S. Minturn, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dock, Cow Bay, 17 da., with coal to J. W. Braine.

Brig Yeoger, Sawyer, Saugus 6 da., with lumber to Chase & Hotchkiss.

Brig Isabel, Reynolds, Lingan, C. B., 11 da., with coal to C. A. J. Pabst.

Brig Otho, (Br.,) Willetts, Lingan, C. B., 15 da., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, Bourne, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 days, in ballast to L. & W. Armstrong, of New-Haven.

Brig Pelican, (Br.,) Dickson, Halifax 7 da., with fish to Crowell.

Brig Lightning, (Br.,) Thrift, Bangor 6 da., with timber to order.

Brig Carroll, Cookson, Mobile 6 da., with bales to J. Tucker & Co.

Brig Clara Norton, Gray, Bangor 4 da., with lumber to Gilbert & Hedges.

Brig Fresh Hole, Barter, Bangor 3 da., with lumber to Gilbert & Hedges.

Schr. Ann A. Gregory, Mann, Bangor 70 da., with lumber to order.

Schr. New-York, Crockett, Hallowell 9 da., with mdse. to J. G. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Oliver Ames, Ames, Frenchtown, Md., with mdse. to order.

## Sailed.

Steamships Morning Star, for New-Orleans.
Steamships Fulton and Alabama.
Ship Corinne, (Br.,)
Barks Florence, (Aust.,) Bruno, (Aust.,) Arctic, Wilhelm Fisher, (Prussian,) Solano, (Br.,) H. Hamrick.
Brigs Betty Stimpson, Marie, Kalmazoo, Minnehaha, Tuscan, (Br.,) S. Duncan, Sea Gleam, Morning Star, (Br.,) Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Anna E. Jordan, (Br.)
Schooners M. E. Banks, C. T. Holmes, James W. Lane, Rescue, Z. Ayres, Jacob Strickell, Helmsman, W. F. Allen, Arrow, (Br.,) Dorlington, Anna E. Garrett, Garfield.


## INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 436, 438 and 440 (between 51st and 52d sts.) 5th-av., New-York,

Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Institute embraces three departments: the preparatory, academic, and collegiate.

The Post Graduate Course will commence the 14th of October, and continue through a session of thirty weeks.

For further information apply at the Institute or address H. M. PIERCE, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
No. 19 GRAMERCY PARK,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,
Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 19th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., late of Norwich, Conn.

The site of this institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters, and not for pecuniary gains, offers more than ordinary guarantee that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.

The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are belatedly furnished with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolrooms, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and respected, distant from New-York City 14 miles, one half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.

REFERENCE IS PERMITTED TO
Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., LL.D., New-York.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.
Rev. Dr. Jno. Bangs, D.D., Mass.
Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D.D., Conn.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York.
Rev. A. H. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. D. H. Brower, Yonkers, N. Y.
For Circulars containing further information, by applications to R. V. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 42 Park-place, New-York; S. B. Babcock, President, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 21 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-ave.
Now in its 64th year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 7, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete education. Organized and conducted at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen, who have sent their sons to the school in past years: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Bond, Beach, Rev. E. E. Beckin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, George Manley, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S. Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose patronage is equally honorable to the institution, will be found in the circulars. Pupils are allowed to call.

C. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
LIVINGSTON-ST.

The Ninth Annual Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

New students will be examined on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

This institution provides a full and thorough course of education in Mathematics, Languages and Physical Sciences. Instruction is also given in Vocal Music, Drawing, Calisthenics and Military Drill.

Students from abroad will be accommodated with a good home and careful supervision.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Institute.

ISAAC N. PROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

The nursery and recitation rooms of
THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL
are removed to BERITT HALL, Nos. 52, 57, 59 and 61 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave. For light, space and ventilation, not well to be beaten, and convenience of arrangement, the accommodations are unequaled. The department of French is under the personal direction of M. A. BERNARD. The Classical and Scientific departments are, as before, under the charge of Dr. HIGHFIELD. The Primary department is under the immediate supervision of both of the principals. The Boarding department remains at Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway. The Fall term commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and accomplishments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 304 4th-av., corner 30th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.—This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The valuable assistance of Prof. A. Mille (late Jansen, Hamilton and Mille) will find a most thorough and comprehensive course of instruction, designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention paid to drawing, painting, music, and elocution. A few young ladies are received in the family, and share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, the applicant, Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 26th-st. Circulars left at desk.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 136 Conress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.—The subscriber, late senior partner in the firm of Clark & Brownell, will reopen this School on Thursday, Sept. 10. Boys prepared for college or for business.

Citizens may be admitted to the School at any time, and the Principal may be seen there during the week previous to the opening.

JAMES D. CLARK, A. M.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—REopens Sept. 14. Mrs. WM. JONES receives ten pupils, who enjoy every academic advantage conferred by City schools of the highest pretensions; combined with the peculiar influences of a secluded position, and a private family circle. Circulars at Mr. LOW'S, No. 59 Broadway.

UNION INSTITUTE, NO. 32 EAST 22D-ST.—The Fall term of this select school for young ladies and misses will open Sept. 12. English branches, music, languages, drawing and painting; private class for boys, and a primary department by competent teachers. The moral and social influences of Mrs. BUSTON or Miss MALLORY, principals.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 178th-st. and 8 and 9 Union Square road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics; preparatory course to colleges, West Point, Annapolis. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 51 Cedar-st. and No. 819 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by competent Professors from New-York. References—Mr. Ray, John Williams, D. D., President Brainerd, Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; and Rev. Dr. Cox, Jersey City, Mass. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

INSTRUCTION IN FANCY DRAWING AND painting on mechanical and military drawing, including triangulations or harmonic on fortification, mapping, &c. Sketches of work may be seen at No. 61 Chambers-st. JAMES P. MELIN, Civil Engineer, late of U. S. N. Ordnance Dept. Classes in Schools.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., Fifty minutes from New-York City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Fall term commences Sept. 9.

T. J. FOWLER, } Principals.
W. B. DWIGHT, }

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 43 West 38d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for admission, or written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and family school and kindergarten, No. 79 East 18th-st. MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and increased facilities for her undertaking, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, Fairfield, Conn. English, classical and military. HENRY W. BIGLAR, A. M., Principal. Commences Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

FRENCH CLASSES AND LECTURES BY F. E. PEZANDIE—No. 10 Union-square; arrangements taken with schools or private parties for courses of lessons or lectures on history, literature, philosophy, social science.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1,048-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 37 East 30th-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 43 and 45 East 20th-st., near Madison Park, reopens Sept. 21. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. American pupils obliged to learn and speak French without any interruption in their other studies. Prospectus to be had, containing the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past eight years. There is a Primary Department.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 14. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ASTRON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS MERRIS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 69 State-st., Brooklyn, will open MONDAY, Sept. 14. A thorough English education will be combined with a practical knowledge of the French language, which will be spoken in the school. The French department will be under the special care of a Parisian lady.

MR. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 10 West 38th-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th of September inst. The French language will receive essential attention from a resident teacher from Paris.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 21.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New-York on Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, or by the U. S. Mail Steamers can see the School now in full operation. Drum Parade every WEDNESDAY. F. R. Catalogues, &c., at No. 37 Park-place. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 9.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 48 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
A select Family and Day School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison ave.
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

$247 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in 63,) French, musical, painting, drawing, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 16. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Institute is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical and Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the Annual Register, may be obtained of Prof. CHARLES BROWNE, Director.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Fifty-fifth Annual Commencement of the School of the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New York, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues containing full information can be obtained on application at the Rooms of Lafayette-place, or by addressing THEODORIC R. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I. MISS HELEN M. G. STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The fall term will commence on Monday, 28th inst., and will continue uninterrupted to the annual session, commencing Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. S. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her French and English school on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 194 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 7th-av. cars pass the school.

MRS. BROWN, FORNERLY OF NO. 30 Varick-st. (Hudson Square, (St. John's Park,) will open her School for Young Ladies and Misses, Sept. 21, No. 174 West 23d-st.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. H. SIMONS, No. 11 and 13 Mansfield-place, West 31st-st. Boarding pupils of the Hebrew faith only.

MADAME WAUTERS BEGS TO INFORM her pupils that she will resume her instruction on the piano on the 10th of September. Apply at her residence, No. 18 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

MRS. AND W. ELIOT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 West 38th-st., will reopen Oct 1. For particulars address MRS. ELIOT, Newport, R. I.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—Mr. WM. WILLIAMS' (of Yonkers) Number limited to twenty. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, (FOR LADIES)—Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 22. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

CHELTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY School FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J.—The Fall term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 91 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. Rev. A. ANDREW.

MISS HALLOCK'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 36 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. F. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,314 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD F. JENKS.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at White Plains will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept.

MISS FORTNER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 613 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. [illegible] will be reopened Sept. 14.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
No. 202 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.

The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Instructors:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—WOLCOTT TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief